

BURNED OUT OR EVICTED: WHERE CAN YOU GO?

By C. ALAN SIMMS

If you are the unfortunate victim of a fire that leaves you homeless, you certainly don't need anyone to tell you how sorry they are for you — you've got enough sorry for the both of you.

However, chances are that members of the Newark Fire Department, in conjunction with the Newark Disaster Coordinating Committee, will be on the scene to provide emergency assistance.

Chief Robert Marron, of the Newark Fire Department's Community Relations Bureau, formed in 1968, states that they respond to "all working fires in occupied

buildings." They counsel fire victims, find out the extent of loss and needs, and provide clothes, food, and shelter at no cost to the family. In a typical year, the unit aids 3,000 fire victims.

The Newark Disaster Coordinating Committee is a combined effort of the Police and Fire departments, Newark Housing Authority, county and city welfare agencies, Salvation Army and Catholic Charities, who've combined their public assistance functions to avoid duplication of services in case of emergencies.

The Red Cross, also a member of the

disaster committee, provides temporary shelter for fire victims by putting them up in a hotel, usually the Holiday Inn on Broad Street, until family resources can be pulled together, or they are relocated by the Housing Authority.

The Red Cross pays for these temporary lodgings through contributions to the United Way. In cases of a bad fire or emergency, the Red Cross responds with two vans, emergency supplies, telephone, and a portable canteen.

Unfortunately, the Disaster Coordinating Committee is the only immediate-response, shelter-providing

agency in the city, and its service is only temporary.

James Buford, director of the Newark Health and Welfare Department, states: "For many reasons people may be displaced and we may not be able to help them except for two or three days' temporary accommodation. There is no question that there is a need for city-owned emergency shelters."

Jerome Harrington, contract and monitoring officer for the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), explains that the city budgeted \$154,997

Continued on page 18



After-School Adventure

Three Newark children climb on a fire truck for a close look at the recent fire on High St., one of the worst in many years. You can see more of what they saw on page 3. PFEIFER PHOTO

Tres niños de Newark se suben sobre un camión de bomberos para mirar más de cerca el incendio ocurrido recientemente en High St. Usted puede mirar más de lo que ellos vieron en la página 3.

RAPE! Victims Need Sympathy and Justice

By JANICE NEWMAN

"What's a slice off a cut ham?"

"You can't thread a moving needle."

"What (are you) living in Newark alone for, if not to get raped?"

"You're not a virgin, what difference does it make?"

These are statements from male law enforcers and lawmakers, and are examples of the general male population's view on the crime of rape. The police look upon rape as just another crime, without seeing the emotional effects on

doctors also cannot sympathize with the victim who feels she has been "violated," is "dirty" and is fearful of pregnancy and/or venereal disease.

Rape is the most unreported crime in the nation. There has to be a reason for this. Why don't women report rapes? Why don't women follow up their complaint and see it through to conviction?

The answers to these questions make up the problems of the aftermath of rape, and they are sometimes more serious than the actual act of rape itself.

The Problem

It has recently been revealed that rape victims cannot get treatment in hospitals, public or private, and they cannot generally have examinations by their private doctors. Local hospital officials and private doctors gave this reason:

"The doctors are afraid that if they examine the rape victim, they will have to appear in court to testify on their findings."

The internal examination of the victim provides evidence on whether the victim has had sexual intercourse recently. An external examination also shows

Continued on page 19

MPDO Plans Get Fast Aid

By C. ALAN SIMMS

The City of Newark has received approval of a grant of \$19.4 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Community Development Block Grant Program.

Newark had applied for \$20 million (which was as much as we could get), but it would take a grand sum of \$3 billion to bring us completely back into form. The task before Mayor Gibson and his Policy and Development Office (MPDO) is to keep the ship afloat, patch up the worst holes, and set sail for brighter seas, with what amounts to a fraction of the necessary resources. It's more dues to pay for Newark.

Mayor Gibson states that "The plan touches basically every section of the city." He adds: "Newark's program attempts to maximize the

Continued on page 19

OUR TOWN KEEPS ON KEEPING ON City's Jobless on Tip of Iceberg, and It Won't Melt

"So the blind will lead the blind and the deaf shout warnings to one another until their voices are lost."

—Herman Melville

BY TOM SKINNER

In one respect, Newark is just like Detroit or Gary, Indiana, or Baltimore or any other predominantly black American city, only more so perhaps. It is an uptight town, inhabited by all kinds of people who fear the grim possibility of winding up in an economic "burial ground" reserved for the have-nots of our society.

And so, Newark continues its desperate struggle to wrench the shovel from the gravedigger who looms large on the landscape of decadent urban America. The economic death-rattle has already set in, and some 35,000 jobless in Newark battle against the tide each

day. The atmosphere in this town for many of them is tantamount to adding an eighth day to the week. Call it gloomsday! However, a reported 15,000 are trying to deal with a bad situation by drawing state unemployment benefits, which will run out sooner or later.

William Kristjen, manager of the Central Claims Office at 1016 Broad St., views the grave situation with uncommon empathy and truth.

"We who are working don't fully realize what it means to be without a job," he says compassionately. "I hate to see people, especially those with families to support, out of work because it makes them moody and crabby."

Kristjen, elderly white-haired man of gentle spirit, said he had lived through the Depression

Continued on page 19

INSIDE INFO

Here are photos of the features you'll find in this issue of INFORMATION.

In the center of the paper is a special four-page documentary section on last year's Hispanic disorders in Newark. This includes the full text, in English and Spanish, of the Essex County Grand Jury presentment on the Labor Day disturbances. There is also a report on the performance of newspapers in covering the disorders. This is the first full publication of these reports in a newspaper.

You will find our many columnists on Pages 5 through 9. You may also enjoy "You Said It" on page 4, "Names in the News" on page 15, and "Consumer Action" on page 13. There are two full pages of pictures on 10 and 11.



200th BIRTHDAY -- P. 11



BUDGET SHOWDOWN -- P. 17



'CHINK' WING -- P. 2



MAYOR-ATHON -- P. 10



BOYS' CLUBS -- P. 3

DENTRO DE INFO

Aquí publicamos algunas fotos sobre algunos artículos que aparecen en esta edición

En el centro del periódico ofrecemos una sección documental de cuatro páginas sobre los desórdenes Hispánicos del pasado año en Newark. Esto incluye el texto completo, en Inglés y Español, de la Presentación de Evidencias Sobre los Desórdenes del Día del Trabajo según fué emitida por el Gran Jurado

Encontrarán ustedes los escritos de muchos de nuestros columnistas entre las páginas 5 y 9. Hilda Hidalgo y Yolanda Arencibia en la página 6; "Hablando de Inmigración", por Mónica Rojas, en la página 15 y un reportaje especial sobre los Boys Club de Newark por Raul Dávila, en la página 3.

MS. ANDRADE'S NEW ORIENT-ATION TO DAY CARE

When Rebecca Andrade checks out day care centers in other towns, she goes the whole distance.

Ms. Andrade, the executive director of the Tri-City Citizens Union for Progress, recently returned from a three-week inspection of day care facilities in other cities — Peking, Nanking, Tientsin, Soochow and Shanghai.

The Newark community activist was one of 21 American specialists in early childhood education who took a tour of mainland China. They visited numerous nurseries, schools, hospitals and cultural centers, and interviewed educators, government officials, and ordinary people.

It was quite an adventure for Ms. Andrade, who played a leading role in the founding of the Newark Pre-School Council 10 years ago, and served as director of its Head Start program for several years.

While in China, Ms. Andrade and the group sometimes had difficulty seeing the sights because crowds of curious Chinese would gather to stare at them. "It was like being a Martian," she laughs. "We drew a crowd of 300 outside a department store. They all wanted to look at our shoes and clothes." But all the crowds were friendly, she adds.

Ms. Andrade returned to her office at 675 S. 19th St. with many vivid impressions of China — and some were not what she had anticipated. For one thing, she found a very colorful and varied society. Children wear brightly



Rebecca Andrade of Newark on the Great Wall of China.

colored clothing, not the drab uniforms that a Western visitor might expect, she reports.

"The spirit of the people was more present than I had expected," she continues. "People are doing exercises in the park in the morning, and they have a real affection for Chairman Mao," she says.

In general, she found much spontaneity and warmth in the people. She saw fewer soldiers and more stores than she expected, and she was particularly struck with

the spotlessness of the streets.

Ms. Andrade was also impressed with the priority given to day care in China. "The care of children is national policy," she declares. "It's not incidental."

Nurseries are available for children from 56 days to 2 years in age. Then there are kindergartens for children 3 to 6, and after that they go to primary school. Many of the centers are located where the parents work, so the children can accompany them to school and back each day. Day care is not available everywhere yet, but that is a goal of the Chinese.

The programs vary from place to place, Ms. Andrade says, "but the overall ideology is the same." There is an effort to instill a sense of self-reliance and concern for others in the children. The stress is on cooperation, not competition.

The Chinese see day care as a "part of developing strong, healthy workers for socialism," she goes on. "The songs and dances all had a point — the importance of productive work. They are developing a respect for work, and the future leadership group will be well grounded from birth in socialist theory."

The Newark leader was also interested in the status of women and minority groups in China. "By law women are equal, but they're still moving upward," she says. "Women can be economically independent, and the

Continued on page 18

Worth Reading

You can read this — but there are 20,000 adults in Newark who can't.

According to Project Read, that's the number of men and women in our city who cannot read and write beyond third grade level.

To help remedy the situation, Project Read has enlisted 60 volunteers tutors who will work individually with illiterate adults.

Mrs. Ann Allen, coordinator, says Project Read is sponsored by the Newark Neighborhood Ministries with the cooperation of many community organizations. If you want to volunteer or get more information, call Project Read at 75 Park Ave., 484-1836.

A Salute to Sally Carroll For Dedication, Service

By JANICE NEWMAN

One of Newark's finest citizens will be honored this month by no less than Gov. Brendan Byrne, Congressman Peter Rodino, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, State Sen. Wynona Lipman, and a host of other prominent personalities.

Who is this Sally Carroll, whom so many people admire and love? Born in Roanoke, Virginia, Sally Carroll has spent most of her life in Newark, attending the public schools in Newark, and graduating from South Side (now Shabazz) High School. Ms. Carroll also attended the former Essex Junior College.

What is important about Ms. Carroll is her complete devotion to Newark and the betterment of blacks, other minorities and the poor.

Former president of the Newark Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for eight years, Ms. Carroll still works hard within the organization. You can find her at the main office at 505 Clinton Ave. almost every day after work.

And for anyone who might think that this dedication is due to monetary compensation, Ms. Carroll is quick to indicate that she has never been paid for her services to the organization.

Sally Carroll joined the NAACP when she was young "because I thought that it was an organization that all people should belong to, because it was an organization dedicated to the 'advancement of colored people,' as the name implies."

She became active in the middle '50s after being "just a member" for several years. "In the early '70s I became active and began running for office. I served on the executive board as assistant secretary, secretary, treasurer — all of the desk jobs."

"In 1966 I was elected president. I made a hard fought campaign. In fact, I was opposed by another woman. And I won handily." She thus became head of the city's oldest and largest civil rights organization during some of the most turbulent years in recent history.

Ms. Carroll then received her "baptism in fire" with the advent of the civil disturbances that occurred in 1967. Working around the clock, the offices of the NAACP were kept open to follow up complaints of police



brutality, and to provide legal assistance to citizens who were arrested. Volunteers kept the families of those arrested abreast of the situation.

Professionally, Ms. Carroll is a detective in the Essex County Sheriff's office. She started her career as a member of the Women's Bureau of the Newark Police Department. "I was among the first women to be appointed off the civil service lists. Prior to that, the women were 'matrons' who, although

Continued on page 19

CHINK WING JOINS JAM AT JFK Jazz Star Tells Young His Secrets: Study and Work

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Remember the days when you could go finger poppin' six nights a week at one of the many jazz joints around town?

It was Lloyd's Manor then, along with The Dreamboat, Dodgers Grill and the Key Club, when it was on West Street. The musicians who played those spots were among the best in the business. In fact, they say Newark was what was happening in "Jazz" two decades ago.

Hank Mobley, Wayne Shorter, Ike Quebec, Charlie Persip, Freddie Roach, Red Rodney, and Sarah Vaughan all evolved from the Newark hip scene. Others who played on the same caliber but to lesser fame included Hank Durant, Jimmie Anderson, Billy Harris, Gene Phipps, and the subject of this article, Harold "Chink" Wing.

"Chink," as he's called, is director of music at the John F. Kennedy Recreation Center on Howard Street. In addition to music, he directs the center's Chess Club and holds inter-city chess tournaments.

A student of music since the age of 12 and a lifelong resident of Newark, Chink has played at all levels of music and has traveled with notables like Errol Garner, James Moody, and Ella Fitzgerald, to name a few.

However, enough name-dropping — the point is that on any Wednesday afternoon the music room at JFK jumps from about 1 p.m. on, as Chink holds his weekly jazz workshop and open jam session. There he and a few of his buddies (some mentioned above), play, write, and perfect the techniques of younger musicians who frequent the center. The grooviest thing of all is that anyone can come in to listen, learn, or jam — for free!

It is not enough simply to be able to play an instrument, according to Chink. He explains that at one time Newark was considered a "Jazz Mecca," even in comparison to Uptown New York, because "Newark had so many talented and competent musicians."

"In those days all the musicians studied," he says. "Today much of the young local talent is not studying and they're limited because they don't have competent skills as musicians."

He related a discouraging story of last summer when he organized music shows for the City Recreation Department's "jazzmobile." After auditioning 30 bands he found that there wasn't one entire group who could read music. "They're diminishing the music business as well as not trying to learn," he asserts.

"You find practically any jazz musician can

read. He knows music, chords, scales, harmony, theory, and all, because he's studied. That's why, when I see a young kid that's really interested in trying to learn something, I do all I can to try and help him, because I look at him as being one musician that's trying to learn music."

Chink started out on Charlton Street and recalls having to battle for his right to take his drum lessons against peer pressure to go play baseball.

"It was rough," he recalls. Although he attended Arts High School, he quit to take music lessons at the Newark Conservatory of Music as he was afforded a more concentrated level of study there. He polished his studies at the Henry Street Settlement in New York City but always remembers Herman Bradley as his first teacher.

He first went on the road at age 16 with another young Newarker at that time, Gene Phipps, a saxophonist who was the band leader. That first tour was a string of 35 one-nighters throughout the South. They picked Chink because he could read drum music.

"My mother was working at the time," he recalls. "I left her a note and I split. When she came back home looking for me I was down South."

After playing locally and traveling once again with a blues singer named Ynomia Harris, Chink then got a job as band leader for the first Black television show, Stairway to the Stars, which aired on the old Channel 13. In 1950 Chink's break into the big time came as he got a chance to sit in with Errol Garner, the jazz pianist.

He stayed with Garner for three years and worked clubs all over America, in Mexico, Canada and Europe. "I learned a lot," he says. Working with an older musician, John Simmons, he discovered what music was on an "A class level."

When asked what he'd like to do in his capacity at the JFK center, he says: "I'm very limited here but I would like to get the kids studying vocally and instrumentally here at the center. That's why I started that jazz workshop." He adds: "What I would do if I had the position, however, is to have music in all the centers with a staff and have all these kids I've been telling you about coming to these centers, studying free of charge on the city."

The music room at the JFK Center is only large enough to hold a baby grand piano and two rectangular tables for playing chess. It's a big difference from what Chink Wing is thinking about, but the kind of things that happen inside there give inspiration to any considerations of his idea.

LINCOLN PARK IS A LAND OF CONTRASTS



Some of Newark's most positive and most negative sights are neighbors in the Lincoln Park area. From left are the decrepit Knights of Columbus building, and the vandalized 15-story Medical



Tower — the tallest abandoned building in the city. But just around the corner the new high-rise Shalom-Clemente Towers is nearing completion.

ROBERTA PFEIFER PHOTOS

The Showering Inferno



PHOTO BY FIREMAN JOSEPH MARINO

The worst fire in Newark in more than a year showered bricks on parked cars, and spread smoke over much of the city. The four-alarm fire destroyed vacant Newark Ship Co. warehouse and

adjoining buildings on High St. Injuries were minor, but 20 fire companies were called from out of town to fight several simultaneous blazes. Views at top are from Academy St. near Summit.



PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



Rent Control: City vs. HUD

BY C. ALAN SIMMS

The big issue in Newark regarding rent control is whether the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will be able to uphold its February ruling that federally subsidized housing is not subject to local rent control ordinances.

The Newark Rent Control Board has already decided on four federally subsidized housing projects, and significantly reduced the allowable rent increases granted to the development by HUD. Responding to tenant complaints of poor management and improper security procedures, the rent board limited the Priority Housing Association to an 8 percent rent increase for 23 of its units, and 5 percent for the remaining 66 units.

Priority manages a total of 89 buildings under two different categories. It is a federally-subsidized project and therefore not subject to local rents increases. However, the

MAKING PLANS



Charlotte Adams has been named secretary of Newark's Central Planning Board. She was formerly on staff of Human Rights Commission.

Newark rent board decisions are based on information submitted by both the landlords and tenants, and reviewed at an open rent control hearing which both sides attended.

The 426-unit Hill Manor at 611 High St. was granted only a 6 per cent hardship increase by the Rent Board, although HUD had allowed an increase of 24.7 per cent. Rent Control officials note that upon state inspection of the building, 150 housing code violations were found.

515 and 555 Associates, two luxury high-rise buildings on Mt. Prospect Avenue with a total of

Continued on page 18

5 Local Hospitals Seeking \$51 Million for Renovation

BY JANICE NEWMAN

The Greater Newark Hospital Fund has kicked off the medical division of its fund-raising efforts. The goal of this campaign, as outlined by campaign General Chairman William Lynch, is to raise \$6 million of the \$51 million planned from contributions from the medical, hospital and business communities over the next five years.

The purpose of the fund is not to increase the number of beds in the city's five voluntary hospitals, but to make capital improvements in Columbus, Newark Beth Israel, St. James, Saint Michael's, and United Hospitals.

Specifically, the funds will be used in the following manner:

- At Columbus Hospital: The 1950 building will be modernized and the 1924 building will be renovated, including a 15-bed intensive care-coronary care unit, 15 medical-surgical beds, a surgical suite, and renovation of administrative areas.

- At Newark Beth Israel: Two new wings for replacement of X-ray, emergency room, 24-bed coronary care unit, 238 medical-surgical beds, operating rooms, two shell floors, admitting areas and materials handling center. A parking garage and renovation of an old building are also included,

to provide a pediatric floor, in-patient mental health unit, obstetric and delivery room, and cardiac catheterization.

- At St. James: Remodeling of hospital care area and air-conditioning. Modernization of emergency room and clinic, outpatient and administrative areas. Property acquisition for development of parking areas and professional staff residences.

- At St. Michael's: Renovation of north and center buildings to include air-conditioning, new elevators, improved fire-alarm system. Modernization of medical-surgical beds, obstetrical unit, emergency room, outpatient department and pharmacy, Nuclear Medicine Department and cardiac surgery operating suite, and establishment of a psychiatric unit. Also property acquisition for parking

- At United Hospitals: Renovation of four floors in Presbyterian building to include 208 medical-surgical beds, 22 adolescent beds, 20-bed intensive care unit, obstetrical suite and nursery, expansion of ambulatory patient care area, and a connecting bridge between hospital and annex. There will also be improvement of the parking area as well as a facility for the relocation of the Orthopedic Center, now at Park and Clifton avenues.

LATIN FLAVOR AT BOYS' CLUBS

Los Clubes Tienen Sabor Latino

Por RAUL DAVILA

By RAUL DAVILA

El pasado mes de Marzo los Boys Club de Newark celebraron su 36avo Aniversario con una serie de actividades que culminaron en una comida para niños y padrinos celebrada en el Restaurante Thomm's de esta ciudad.

La Unidad de Broadway, que a través de los años ha ido cambiando su composición étnica de Italiana a Italiana-Negra e Hispana, es hoy día mayormente Puertorriqueña. Como parte de los eventos que la Unidad de Broadway celebrara durante la semana de los Boys Club, se destacó la Noche Hispana el Martes 18 de Marzo. Para la misma, los dirigentes del Club así como los niños de extracción Hispana y Puertorriqueña y sus padres, se unieron para ofrecer a toda la membrecía una fiesta llena de colorido durante la cual amenizó la Juvenil Orquesta Fantasy. Animaron el espectáculo las interpretaciones del político-cantante Español, Angelo Cortinas, y el Grupo de Danzas Folclóricas Puertorriqueñas "Estampas de Borinquen", que dirige Johnny Cossio. Al cierre del acto, se ofrecieron refrigerios a la concurrencia, sin faltar el típico y sabroso "Bacalaito frito" de los Boricuas.

El Viernes de esa misma semana, durante la comida de entrega de premios deportivos para los ganadores del pasado año, los Hispanos volvieron a ofrecer una demostración de fuerza y apoyo a la labor que vienen haciendo los Boys Club de Newark con nuestra juventud, cuando 30 líderes Hispanos, mayormente Puertorriqueños y Cubanos, y el Concejal del Barrio Norte, Sr. Anthony Carrino, apadrinaron a 30 de los chicos Boricuas e Hispanos que recibieron premios esa noche.

Los Boys club de Newark fueron organizados en el año 1939 por la Cámara Junior de Comercio de la ciudad. La primer sede de operaciones fue establecida en un pequeño edificio es la esquina de la Calle High con la 8va. Avenida. Desde entonces los clubes han crecido. La unidad de Broadway ha cambiado de lugar varias veces, antes de establecerse en su nuevo local en el No. 422 de esa avenida.

Hoy día existen cuatro unidades principales: La de Broadway en el Barrio Norte; la del Barrio

Continúa en la página 18

TUCKER CLAIMS WORKERS DON'T WORK

This is the fourth and last in a series of interviews with the new members of the Newark City Council.

Councilman-at-Large Donald Tucker believes that if Newark is going to progress, many city employees will have to change their attitudes toward their jobs — and toward the people they're supposed to serve.

Tucker charges that many employees do little work, and treat the public with "bureaucratic arrogance." He says citizens are becoming increasingly angry about their inability to get prompt and courteous service from city departments.

Tucker's anger has grown, too, since he joined the Council last July. The 37-year-old former official of several federal programs had narrowly missed



election in 1970 on Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's ticket, but won handily last year. He is the only newcomer among the four at-large members.

"I expected I would be able to do more as councilman," Tucker asserts, "but getting things done through the administration is not easy."

The councilman says the

Mayor may be committed to good city services, but many officials and workers have "a general negative attitude about working. Some people are paid for seven hours' work and do one hour's... How many people are fired for not doing their job? Performance is not the criterion for continued employment with the city."

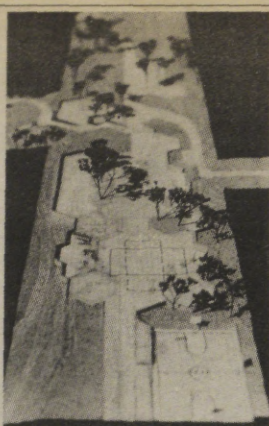
Although city employees are supposed to work from 9 to 4, Tucker says that in many agencies "the hours when they will even consider work are from 10 to 3, with time out for lunch... You can go at 3 o'clock to any municipal department and see work not being done."

As a result, he adds, council members are flooded with complaints from irate citizens. A woman who was mugged on Hansbury Avenue had to wait an

Continued on page 19



Models show plans for Boylan Pool (above) and Cooper Park.



POOL AND PARK GET 2nd CHANCE

\$1 Million to Rebuild Boylan and Cooper Facilities

Two major recreational facilities, in the Clinton Hill and Vailsburg sections, will soon be rebuilt at a cost of more than \$1 million.

The long-neglected Cooper Memorial Park, near Clinton and Seymour avenues, will be completely rehabilitated. And the vandalized Boylan Street Pool, on South Orange Avenue, will be put back into shape and developed into a year-around recreation center.

The two projects, recently approved by the City Council,

are the second and third to be undertaken in Newark's \$6.2 million Open Space program. The first project, a new park at Belmont Avenue and W. Runyon Street, is nearing completion.

The overall program, unveiled a year ago, will use city, state and federal funds to double the number and size of recreational areas in the city. Ten other projects are in various stages of planning.

The Boylan Street work is to be done by Cedric Construction Co. of New York, at a cost of

\$814,700 — the biggest to date in the Open Space program. The Cooper Park contract has been awarded to Guasto Construction Co. of East Orange for \$214,450.

Boylan pool was closed last summer because of vandalism, and it is not expected to open this summer, either. The contractor will repair the pool, convert the bathhouse into a recreation center, and construct a new building for toilets and lifeguards. The site is being expanded slightly to 11,000 square feet.

The project has been the subject of intense negotiation between city planners and West Ward Councilman Michael Bottone, who has insisted on guarantees of adequate supervision, security and maintenance for the facility.

Meanwhile, Cooper Park will have a second chance. Originally built in the 1960s, it was soon pulled apart by vandals and virtually abandoned by the city. Now the city will demolish an abandoned service building in the park, and install new play equipment, picnic tables, benches and lighting. The four-acre park will also be landscaped again.

"We'll take out whatever is non-functional," says Arthur Blumenthal, coordinator of the Open Space program.

He reports that work is on schedule at the Belmont-Runyon Park, which will include softball, basketball and track facilities. It is being built by O & M Construction Co. for \$177,676.

Blumenthal reports plans for two other parks are being reviewed because they have run into community opposition. One of the parks was to be built at Broad and Orchard streets, just across from Lincoln Park; the other was to be on Broadway, just north of the junior high school. Both were to include swimming pools, and the Orchard Street design was the most elaborate in the whole program. It's no longer certain whether either will be built.

Many Crime Victims Miss State Payments

By TOM SKINNER

Crime does not pay, especially when you are an innocent victim. But there are exceptions to every rule. In the case of some Newark residents, such exceptions could mean money in the bank as compensation for injuries suffered as victims of violent crimes.

Under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1971, New Jersey became one of a half dozen or so states to establish a Violent Crimes Compensation Board. It was created Nov. 1, 1971, by former Gov. William Cahill, and described by some people as the "landmark legislation of his administration."

On July 17, 1974, Newark Councilman Jesse Allen of the Central Ward sought a meeting with Gov. Brendan Byrne to discuss more effective means of publicizing the functions of the Crimes Compensation Board. In a letter to the Governor, Allen wrote:

"My preliminary investigation has disclosed that this act is considerably underutilized.

"The City of Newark in general, and the Central Ward in particular," the letter concludes, "are hard hit by crimes of violence, and a joint effort by city and state to lift the awareness of our citizens concerning the benefits available under this act is of utmost importance."

According to Carl Jahnke,

chairman of the board, some 28,000 violent crimes were reported by police throughout the state within 1973, but only about 600 claims for compensation have been filed for that year.

"This alone indicates something's wrong," Jahnke said. "People just don't know about us."

He believes the public's lack of awareness about his agency is chiefly responsible for the large numbers of crimes which go unreported to the board.

"For every 100 violent crimes reported in New Jersey," Jahnke said, "we get about 5 claims, which indicates the kind of uphill struggle it has been thus far."

The absence of any systematic way of informing

Continued on page 17

HIS HOMETOWN SENDS GIBSON A STICKY SITUATION



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson accepts a 3-pound jar of peanut butter from Fred Donaldson, president of the Enterprise, Ala., Chamber of Commerce.

PHOTO BY GEORGE PEREIRA, CLU

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark has been honored by his hometown, Enterprise, Alabama, with a citation — and three pounds of peanut butter.

The Mayor, who was born in Enterprise on May 15, 1932, received a certificate declaring him an "honorary citizen" of the Alabama city, signed by Mayor G. C. Donaldson.

The certificate was presented to Mayor Gibson by Fred Donaldson, president of the Enterprise Chamber of Commerce and cousin of Mayor Donaldson, at a luncheon of the Newark-New Jersey Association of Life Underwriters in the Robert Treat Hotel.

Donaldson also handed Mayor Gibson a three-pound jar of peanut butter — one of the major products of Enterprise, a town of 12,000 in the heart of a peanut-growing agricultural area.

Gibson spent the first eight years of his life in Enterprise, and was last there five years ago.

William Morris, who was honored at the luncheon, has been district manager for North Carolina Mutual since 1967. He is president of the boards of the Central Ward Boys' Club and the Friendly Fuld Neighborhood Centers, and secretary of the Newark Parking Authority and the Newark club of Frontiers International. He is a resident of Newark.

You Said It!

Compiled by KATHLEEN E. SUAREZ

with photos by AL JEFFRIES



One of the hottest topics at City Hall and around town is the city administration's crackdown on residence. All city employees who live outside Newark have been warned they will be terminated if they don't move into the city, and comply with the 1932 ordinance that requires all municipal workers to live here.

City officials and employees have spoken out on the issue. But how does the citizen feel? To find out, our roving correspondent, Kitty Suarez, went to the streets and asked:

DO YOU THINK THAT CITY EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO LIVE IN NEWARK? SHOULD EMPLOYEES WHO WON'T MOVE BACK TO NEWARK LOSE THEIR JOBS? WILL IT IMPROVE CITY SERVICES OR BENEFIT NEWARK TO RESTRICT ALL CITY JOBS TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE INSIDE THE CITY?

We'd welcome your letters on this or any other subject. We'd also like suggestions for other questions that Kitty can pose in the future. And now, here's what the people said about residence:



MATOS



PARHAM

NELSON MATOS
418 Summer Ave.

Well no, I don't feel this is right. If I already bought a house someplace else, and I previously lived in Newark and I moved out, I'm still working in Newark. I wouldn't want to come back, for I already made a home, so I think it's wrong.

BARBARA PARHAM
725 High St.

I live in Newark. No, I feel a person spends money that he worked for to travel over here to his job. I don't feel they should dismiss them for that reason, because it's kind of hectic when you have to get up every day. I don't know how some people get here, wherever they come from to Newark, but it can't be any easy job. They should not be dismissed for that simple reason.



COLLINS



ALFORD

IRA COLLINS
364 So. 19th St.

Depends on what kind of job it is. If it's a policeman or fireman, he should live in the City of Newark. Me, I don't work in Newark. I live in Newark, but I don't work here. I don't think anyone has the right

to tell me to quit my job just because I work someplace else.

EVELYN ALFORD
935 S. 19th St.

Well, my husband is a city worker, and we do live in Newark. So we won't be affected by it. From newspaper reports and what I can understand, it's a lot of people will be put out of work and I don't know...I guess it's new and no one ever heard of it, so, that's why everybody is excited.



McCLOUD



TURNER

D. McCloud
60 Parkview Ter.

Yes, I think it would be most beneficial for the residents of Newark, because Newark is mostly Black anyway, and being Black that draws a problem of getting a job. It should be in the power of the city to hire Blacks and not only Blacks — residents, I should say. I said Blacks because we are predominant in Newark. I think it's beneficial for Newark.

AL TURNER
297 14th Ave.

Yes, if you live here, you'd be putting money back into Newark. Maybe it can help some of the poor. If he lives in Livingston, does his shopping in Livingston, he's not helping Newark any.



MORRIS



PARKER

HAROLD MORRIS
57 Shepard Ave.

I could agree, jobs are needed now. Anyone who qualifies, regardless of where they are, should be able to acquire the job in City Hall, whatever it may be. I agree against it really. You shouldn't have to be tied down in Newark, N.J., to work in Newark, N.J.

JANEY PARKER
261 Seymour Ave.

Yes, I agree, there would be more jobs for people in Newark. Employees who moved out, if the job means that much to them, they should move back in.

Information
EDITORIAL

MANY FACES

Newark is not a simple city. It has many faces. Some are beautiful; some are ugly. But all are part of our town, for better or worse. Most of us never see — or, at least, never accept — all these faces. We usually see what we want to see. It depends on how we feel about Newark.

For example, let's take a brief look at just one section of Newark, Lincoln Park. If you want to be positive about Newark, you will notice Symphony Hall, where thousands attend great cultural events; you'll see handsome houses, restored by drug rehabilitation agencies and even private owners; you'll point to a new high-rise apartment tower, under construction near the park; and you'll cite the ambitious plans for new housing and recreation facilities in the area.

On the other hand, if you want to be negative, you can ignore everything we've just mentioned. Instead, you'll point to the vacant and vandalized Essex House, Industrial Office Building and Medical Tower; you'll focus on dilapidated houses, boarded-up stores, and lots filled with indescribable debris; you'll look at a shabby park and littered streets; and you'll talk about crime, addiction and poverty in the neighborhood.

Both pictures are accurate — but incomplete. If we're going to be honest about any part of our town, we have to see the whole picture. We should keep this in mind amid the growing debate about Newark's image. Certainly we don't get very balanced coverage from some news media. But there are improvements: Some radio stations, notably WNJR and WVNJ, put new emphasis on positive news. The recent Channel 13 show on "Beautiful Downtown Newark" gave a fresh, favorable glimpse of the beauty in our city. And positive stories DO appear in the daily and weekly press.

But Newark's image isn't entirely a product of the media. All of us may contribute to it — in the way we take care of our homes and businesses, the way we treat our neighbors and strangers, the way we think and talk about Newark. Just as we shouldn't overlook the many good things around us, neither can we deny that other things need improvement.

So let's look at Newark's faces — all of them. Let's admit that some of our faces are nicer than we realized. And let's admit, too, that if some of our faces aren't so pretty, it may not be the fault of the mirror. But in any event, let's keep looking at — and learning about — our many-faced city.

MUCHAS CARAS

Newark no es una ciudad sencilla. Tiene muchas caras. Algunas son lindas; otras son feas. Pero todas forman parte de nuestro pueblo, para bien o para mal. La mayoría de nosotros nunca vemos, o por lo menos, nunca aceptamos el hecho de que todas estas caras existen. Solo vemos lo que queremos ver. Todo depende de como sentimos con respecto a Newark.

Por ejemplo, vamos a echar una breve ojeada a tan solo una pequeña sección de la ciudad: al Parque Lincoln. Si queremos ser positivos con respecto a Newark, desde él podemos señalar hacia el edificio del Symphony Hall al que acuden miles para participar de grandes actos culturales; también podemos ver hermosas viviendas restauradas por agencias de rehabilitación para drogadicitos y hasta por sus propios dueños; observaremos como se construye y se levanta una nueva torre de apartamentos cerca del área; y también podríamos citar los ambiciosos planes para nuevas facilidades de vivienda y recreo en el sector.

Por otro lado, si queremos ser negativos, podemos ignorar todo lo que hemos mencionado. En cambio, señalemos hacia el edificio abandonado y vandalizado de lo que fué el Hotel Essex House, o el Edificio de Oficinas Industriales y la Torre Médica. Podemos mirar hacia el pobre parque y hacia las calles sucias; y hablar sobre el crimen y sobre la adicción a drogas y la pobreza de este vecindario.

Ambas situaciones son exactas —pero incompletas. Pero si queremos ser honrados al hablar sobre cualquier parte de nuestro pueblo, tenemos que mirar al cuadro total. Debemos tener esto en mente en medio del constante debate que existe sobre la imagen de Newark. Ciertamente, nosotros nunca hemos podido contar con una exposición balanceada de nuestra ciudad por parte de los medios noticiosos. Pero hay mejoras: Algunas emisoras de radio, notablemente la WNJR y la WVNJ, están poniendo un nuevo énfasis en el aspecto positivo de nuestras noticias. El reciente programa de televisión ofrecido por el Canal 13, titulado "Beautiful Downtown Newark" (El Bello Centro de Newark), nos dejó ver un aspecto favorable y fresco de las bellezas de nuestra ciudad... Incluso, a veces, se publican artículos positivos en algunos periódicos diarios o semanales.

Pero la imagen de Newark no es enteramente un producto de los medios de noticias. Cada uno de nosotros contribuye a esa imagen —de la manera en que cuidamos de nuestros hogares y negocios, del modo como que tratamos a nuestros vecinos o a los que nos visitan, o de acuerdo a nuestra manera de pensar y hablar sobre Newark. Igual que no debemos pasar por alto las cosas buenas que nos rodean, tampoco podemos negar aquellas que necesitan mejorarse.

De modo que miremos a los muchos rostros de nuestra ciudad. A todos ellos. Admitamos que algunas de estas caras son más agradables de lo que creíamos; admitamos también que si muchas de ellas no son tan bonitas, la culpa no es del espejo que las refleja. Por eso, pase lo que pase, continuemos mirando y aprendiendo sobre nuestra polifacética ciudad.

LETTERS: Short and Sweet

To the Editor:

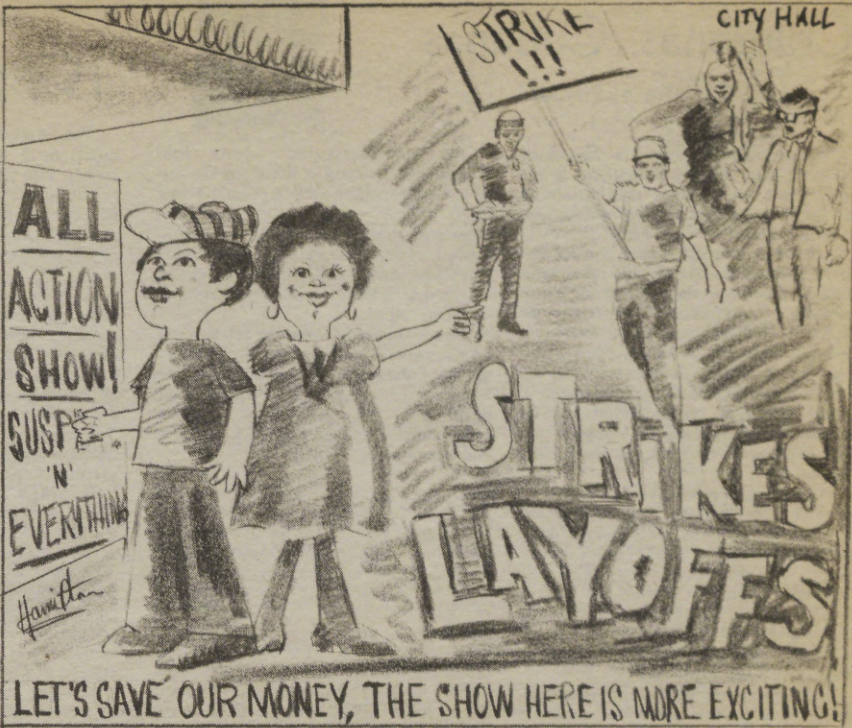
I read my first copy of this newspaper today and I was really informed on things going on in Newark...

D. Green
48 Murray St.

To the Editor:

Recently I received a copy of INFORMATION. And I enjoyed reading things about the city that you don't find in the daily paper...

Elizabeth Delikat
685 Ferry St.



Stan Winters

Around Our Town

The Essex County grand jury charge that two citizens were unlawfully killed by Newark policemen during last September's disturbances is a shock, but not a surprise. Sad to say, anyone who has been in Newark a while will recall similar incidents involving charges of the use of excessive or illegal force by the police.

In 1957, and again in 1959, expert consultants to the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations cited the persistent grave concern in the Black community over instances of alleged police brutality. The Baptist Ministers Conference of Newark and Vicinity in January 1959 heard reports of mistreatment of a fellow minister and several citizens. It condemned the use by police "of excessive force, that is, brutality and inhuman treatment...unchristian and inconsistent with the democratic way of life."

While serving as a board member of the Newark NAACP in the early 1960s I heard numerous complaints of this nature brought to the branch for sympathy and action. Activists in Newark CORE back then can recall many such grievances. The over-reaction of National Guardsmen and police to Newark's civil disorders in July 1967 drew nationwide comment. In the fall of 1968 Mrs. Elaine Rich of Waverly Avenue charged that her husband had died after police at the Second Precinct used excessive force against him while in custody.

Former City Engineer Kenneth Gibson, interviewed in April 1969 by the Urban League of Essex County, described the incumbent police director as "wanting control over the people" and "acting as if they are his enemy." Mrs. Tanya Harden of the Welfare Rights Organization, eyewitness to a police action in October 1969 against welfare protesters and Rutgers student

supporters at the Essex County Welfare Board field office on S. 15th Street, said: "Those cops practiced riot tactics on those kids." In April 1970 residents of Columbus Homes charged police brutality in several incidents in their neighborhood.

So the county grand jury report is regrettably within a long stream of related complaints. Charges of excessive force generate deep passions and undermine public confidence in the police. Likewise, police feel this hostility and argue that the public does not respect the law or their badges.

A review of the problem leads to these conclusions:

1) Most complaints of brutality are voiced by Black and Spanish-speaking citizens. Either they are the persons most aggrieved by police actions or they are the most outspoken in defense of their rights; maybe both.

2) Very, very few policemen are ever found guilty of brutality charges. Jurors and high police commanders, relying on reports of medical examiners and other official experts, tend to accept the police version of events. Either the hundreds of complaints over the years have been groundless, or else the criminal justice system closes ranks to protect the police.

3) The average citizen wants police protection against crime. He appreciates the great risk they take in fighting it and has shown this by accepting the rise in police pay scales and other working conditions in recent years. But he fears that some policemen, probably a limited few, are psychologically unfit for their jobs, especially in an ethnically mixed city like Newark.

4) With rising joblessness, it should be possible to recruit psychologically sound replacements and weed out those who have been repeatedly involved in incidents involving the use of excessive force.

5) The citizen, knowing the edginess of the police, should respect the law and avoid provocations. The policeman, knowing the fear and resentment of citizens, should use logic and restraint in handling minor problems. This applies particularly to citizen exercise of civil and political rights, and to the demonstrations by which Newarkers often show their concern about city problems.

Both Mayor Gibson and Police Director Williams have pledged to follow up the grand jury charges. The director has named a special committee of police officers to investigate the killings and also "the conspiracy of silence" which the grand jury says thwarted its probe. Meanwhile, Essex County Prosecutor Joseph Lordi has declared continuing interest in the case.

Citizens and police alike will surely want the truth to come out. It has to come out so that a cloud of suspicion over the whole force can be dispelled and a terrible wrong punished. Perhaps then Newark can begin to solve its age-old problem of police-community tensions. Perhaps it can move instead toward police-community cooperation involving all groups in the interests of a calm and safe city.

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Columnas Cubanas

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA

Nuevamente junto a mis hermanos Cubanos para llevarles el recuento de los hechos más significativos transcurridos en las últimas semanas, relacionados con nuestra colectividad en el área.

Los actos llevados a cabo con motivo de la Semana Martiana, que abarcaron todo el Estado Jardín, fueron un éxito, habiéndose destacado en los festejos las ciudades de West New York, Elizabeth, Newark, Paterson y Union City, como también la ciudad de Nueva York. En sentidos y concurridos actos fué izado el pabellón Cubano, hechos que llenaron de emoción a los millares de cubanos que con su presencia reverente dieron brillo a los mismos.

Así mismo, el pasado 24 de Febrero, se celebró con espíritu de recordación genuino el comienzo de la Guerra de la Independencia de Cuba (Feb. 24 de 1895); estando latente hoy en cada corazón Cubano, el anhelo de que la nueva aurora de una independencia verdadera, nos devuelva a nuestra recordada y amada patria. *Cubanos, si: exilados antes que esclavos.*

En el panorama político internacional, donde los pequeños países son los peones del juego de ajedrez que juegan las grandes potencias de la tierra, vemos una nueva traición cernirse sobre nuestras aspiraciones de una patria libre. El Senador Edward Kennedy ha manifestado públicamente su respaldo a un entendimiento con el régimen comunista de la Habana. Ha expresado además, que fué un error de su hermano el bloqueo a Cuba comunista, y ha llegado hasta manifestar su respaldo al reclamo de derechos políticos, para los comunistas Chilenos.

Creo yo que el gobierno de Chile actualmente es un ejemplo para el mundo, por cuanto tuvieron la dicha de sacudirse el yugo comunista. Es triste ver que el propio Senador Kennedy se lamenta por algunos comunistas muertos, cuando bien sabido es que "el único comunista bueno es el muerto". ¿Por qué no expresa dicho sentir por los millares de seres humanos que han sido inmolados, no solo en Cuba, sino en el mundo entero, por la maldad comunista? ¿Por qué no recuerda a los millares que aún sufren en las cárceles del comunismo y cuyo único delito ha sido amar y pretender ser libres?

Los pueblos y los hombres tienen, lamentablemente, la memoria corta. Pero, estoy firmemente convencida de que, para fortuna de esta gran Nación, el Senador Edward Kennedy jamás alcanzará la presidencia.

Hoy por hoy, hemos visto con vergüenza como Venezuela abre sus brazos al régimen comunista; hecho que está reñido moralmente con el legado libertad de la figura más grande de la independencia suramericana, el gran Simón Bolívar. ¡Que ironía, que su tumba descanse en una patria que ha tendido sus manos al comunismo!

CUBANOS QUE TRIUNFAN

El señalado galardón que constituye el premio "Carbo", fué otorgado al gran periodista Cubano, Dr. Guillermo Martínez Marqués. Dicho honor le fué adjudicado por los Rotarios Cubanos Exilados por el mérito de su trabajo "Venezuela, Colombia y Fidel Castro". Hacemos llegar a tan digna figura nuestra cálida felicitación por el alto galardón obtenido, que es un motivo de orgullo para toda la cubanidad en el exilio.

Carlos Gabriel Bidot, ex-Presidente del Colegio Nacional de Periodistas Cubanos en el Exilio de Nueva Jersey, ha sido electo Presidente del Colegio Nacional de Periodistas Cubanos de Nueva York. Al mismo tiempo es de destacar que la publicación que dirige, y por él fundada, "La Tribuna de North Jersey" cumplió 13 años de vida el 11 de Marzo.

Es de señalar la gran labor cumplida por este órgano periodístico al servicio de la lucha libertaria de la cubanidad en el exilio. Recordamos entre sus fundadores a Don Germinal Barral (Don Galaor); Lillio Jiménez, Morán Mariño y José Rodríguez. Llegue a Carlos G. Bidot nuestra sincera felicitación, con el deseo de que "La Tribuna" siga siempre en la senda de superación.

The commemorative events held throughout the Garden State and the rest of the metropolitan area to celebrate Jose Marti Week were very successful, especially those in West New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and Union City. The various and moving flag-raising ceremonies were attended by thousands of exiled Cubans.

Just as successful were the celebrations commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Cuban War of Independence, on February 24. Many a Cuban observed the day with the hope that a new Independence will give us back our dear and remembered country.

In the international political panorama, where the small countries of this earth are merely pawns in the hands of the great powers, we see another black cloud hovering over those hopes for a free Cuba. Sen. Edward Kennedy has publicly given his support to the reestablishment of political relations between the U.S. and Cuba. In doing so, he stated that his brother made a mistake when he blockaded communist Cuba. He went even farther, by backing Chilean Communists in their struggle for political rights in their country, and lamenting the death of some Chilean Communist leaders.

The free Chileans of today, the Cubans in exile, and anyone that has been able to shake himself free of the communist oppression, knows that "the best communist is a dead communist". Mr. Kennedy should instead think and act on behalf of those still suffering imprisonment in communist jails throughout the world.

It is unfortunate that the memories of both men and nations are so short; on the other hand, it is fortunate that this country will not again see the likes of an Edward Kennedy become President.

Chile has set an example as to how to combat communism. Today we see how shamefully the Venezuelan regime is embracing that nefarious form of government; an act which is morally against the legacy of freedom given to us by the greatest figure of South American independence, Simon Bolivar, a Venezuelan.

"MAKING IT"... CUBAN-STYLE

The Cuban Exiles Rotary Club recently honored Dr. Guillermo Martínez Marqués with the "Carbo Awards," for his book, entitled, "Venezuela, Colombia, y Fidel Castro." We extend our congratulations to this distinguished Cuban journalist.

Our Carlos Gabriel Bidot, ex-president of the National College of Cuban Journalists in Exile of New Jersey, has been elected President of the National College of Cuban Journalists of New York. Mr. Bidot is the founder and editor of the weekly newspaper, "La Tribuna," of North Jersey, whose 13th anniversary was celebrated on March 11.

It is our duty to point out the commendable work that this journal has been carrying on behalf of the struggle that Cubans in exile in this country have been waging for Cuban freedom for the past 15 years. Upon joining with others in extending congratulations to the founder and members of the staff of "La Tribuna," we cannot help but remember with special gratitude the work of some of its founders, Germinal Barral (Don Galaor), Lillio Jimenez, Moran Marino and Jose Rodriguez.

NATHAN HEARD is the author of the novels, "Howard Street" and "A Cold Fire Burning," and has been a singer, movie actor and college professor of English.

JAMES CUNDARI, a lawyer, is project director of the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center and vice chairman of the Newark Housing Authority.

MANUEL ROSA, a resident of the Ironbound, is an employee of the N.J. State Department of Health and a leader in Portuguese community activities.

STANLEY WINTERS, former Clinton Hill activist, teaches history at Newark College of Engineering and is on the advisory board of New Hope Development Corp.

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA is vice president for public relations of the Cuban-American

HILDA HIDALGO

¡Grito Boricua!

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has confirmed what every Puerto Rican parent who sends children to Newark's schools already knows: The public educational system does not provide a thorough and efficient education for all children between the ages of 5 and 18 years.

In a landmark decision, the Supreme Court mandated the State Legislature to devise a new system of public school financing — a system that will permit a "thorough and efficient" education for all children — and to "define in some discernible way" the meaning of "thorough and efficient." The court's decision stops the practice of blaming the victim; it places the responsibility for "thorough and efficient" education where it belongs — in state government and the educational establishment.

The Puerto Rican Consortium for a Thorough and Efficient Education has published a document that must be read by every concerned Puerto Rican. It recommends programs and ways to facilitate a "thorough and efficient" education for Puerto Rican children. The frightening reality that only 59.7 per cent of Puerto Ricans complete ninth grade must be changed.

The Consortium's recommendations include:

- (1) Continuation of strong and meaningful bilingual, bicultural programs;
- (2) Affirmative action to recruit and train Puerto Ricans for professional positions in teaching and in related support services, such as social workers, psychologists, guidance counselors, nurses, etc.;
- (3) Continuous, regular evaluation of student achievement to measure how "thorough and efficient" an education is being provided for Puerto Rican children in the public schools.

Just as the Supreme Court points the finger at the state and demands that it begin to education, the Puerto Rican community (you and me) must demand that our own Puerto Rican agents in the field of education do their job.

Aspira, the Puerto Rican educational agency based in Newark, must take a more aggressive and active role in organizing Puerto Rican parents so that they can police the implementation of a "thorough and efficient" educational system in the schools their children attend. Aspira has been too timid, too conservative. It must become a more effective educational advocate than its present record shows.

Parents must actively participate in the Central Parents' Council on Bilingual Education, Inc., so that they can oversee the bilingual — bicultural programs in the Newark schools.

The Puerto Ricans appointed to the Newark Board of Education must start voicing and voting in the best interest of Puerto Rican children. The token position of Puerto Ricans on the board is not to be allowed to become merely a means of individual social prestige.

The fight for thorough and efficient education is our fight. Our survival is at stake!

Write for your copy of: "Thorough and Efficient Public School Education for Puerto Rican Children in New Jersey," Puerto Rican Consortium, 786 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

OUR COLUMNISTS

Association of N.J. and assistant director of information and referral for United Way.

HILDA HIDALGO is a longtime leader in Puerto Rican activities and chairman of the urban studies department of Livingston College of Rutgers University.

MONICA ROJAS, a native of Colombia, is an executive and bilingual secretary for the Newark Public Information Office at City Hall.

TOM SKINNER, a veteran journalist with wide experience in newspapers and television, is on the staff of the Newark Public Information Office.

All our columnists are free to express their personal opinions. Those opinions are not necessarily shared by officials of the City of Newark or the Public Information Office.

La Corte Suprema de Nueva Jersey ha confirmado que cada padre Puertorriqueño que envía niños a las escuelas de Newark, ya sabe que: El Sistema Educativo Público no provee educación CABAL Y EFICIENTE para TODOS LOS NIÑOS entre las edades de 5 a 18 años.

Tomando una decisión histórica, la Corte Suprema ha ordenado que la Legislatura Estatal diseñe un nuevo sistema de financiamiento para las escuelas públicas — un sistema que permita una educación *cabal y eficiente* para todos los niños— y que defina "de un modo perceptible" el significado de los términos "cabal y eficiente". La decisión de la Corte pone freno a la práctica de culpar a la víctima; coloca la responsabilidad de una educación "cabal y eficiente" donde ésta pertenece —en los hombros del Gobierno Estatal y en el establecimiento educacional.

El Consorcio Puertorriqueño en Pro de Una Educación Cabal y Eficiente ha publicado un documento que debe ser leído por todo Puertorriqueño consciente. Este documento recomienda programas y medios para facilitar una educación "cabal y eficiente" para los niños Puertorriqueños. La espantosa realidad de que solo un 59.7 por ciento de los Puertorriqueños completan el Noveno Grado debe cambiar.

Las recomendaciones del Consorcio incluyen:

1. La continuación de programas bilingües, biculturales, que tengan fuerza y sentido;
2. Que se tome acción afirmativa para reclutar y entrenar PUERTORRIQUEÑOS para posiciones profesionales en el campo de la enseñanza y otros servicios de apoyo relacionados, tales como trabajo social, psicología, consejería y orientación, enfermería, etc.
3. Que haya una continua y regular evaluación de los logros de un estudiante, de modo que podamos medir cuan "cabal y eficiente" es la educación que se le provee a los niños Puertorriqueños en las escuelas públicas.

Así como la Corte Suprema señala hacia el Estado, exigiendo que éste comience a cumplir sus obligaciones referentes a la educación, la comunidad Puertorriqueña (Tu y Yo) debemos exigir que nuestros agentes Puertorriqueños en el campo de la educación cumplan cabalmente su trabajo.

Aspira, la Agencia Educativa Puertorriqueña con base en Newark, debe tomar un rol más agresivo y activo al organizar los padres Puertorriqueños de modo que éstos puedan supervisar la implementación de un sistema educacional "cabal y eficiente" en las escuelas donde sus niños aprenden. Aspira ha sido muy tímida, muy conservadora. Debe convertirse en un abogado educacional mucho más efectivo que lo que su presente record nos muestra.

Los padres deben participar activamente en el Concilio Central de Padres en Pro de la Educación Bilingüe, Inc., de modo que puedan vigilar de cerca los programas bilingües-biculturales de las escuelas de Newark.

Los Puertorriqueños asignados a la Junta de Educación de Newark deben comenzar a dejarse oír y a votar por el mejor interés de los niños Puertorriqueños. La posición que como "dávila" han recibido los Puertorriqueños dentro de la Junta no debe convertirse meramente en un medio de prestigio social para individuos.

La lucha por una educación cabal y eficiente es nuestra lucha. ¡Está en juego nuestra supervivencia!

Para obtener su copia de este documento, escriba a PUERTO RICAN CONSORTIUM, 786 Broad St. Newark, N.J. 07102

HILDA HIDALGO ha sido por mucho tiempo líder en actividades Puertorriqueñas y Chairman del Departamento de Estudios Urbanos del Colegio de Livingston de la Universidad Rutgers.

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA es Vice-Presidenta de Relaciones Públicas de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey y Directora Asistente a cargo de información y referimiento para la United Way.



JIM CUNDAŘI

Sempre Avanti

NOTE: The names in this column are fictitious; the facts aren't.

On the first Tuesday of every month mothers, fathers, aunts, older brothers, guardians or other interested people, concerned about the welfare of the teenaged boys and girls seated with them in Room 242 at Barringer High School, silently await a summons into an adjacent room to appear before court-appointed officials to respond to a police complaint filed with the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court against the youngsters.

A backlogged court calendar necessitates the appointment of a civilian-manned Juvenile Conference Committee in each of the city's five wards. The committee's job is to investigate charges of breaking and entering, possession of marijuana, assault and battery, and other similar complaints, and in the presence of parents or other related individuals, provide counselling and advice to the youngsters in question.

On the day after her 15th birthday, Maria Mastranolo cut classes at Barringer High and, with two other classmates, went shopping at Bamberger's Department Store. The \$15 Maria had received for her birthday wouldn't buy an \$18 slack outfit, so with the encouragement of her friends Maria shoplifted the outfit.

Summoned also is Bob Parowsky, who at age 16 "borrowed" a car for a joy ride. "The man left it running in front of the drug store," Bob will explain, "so I just got in."

Neither incident seemed serious to the boy or girl at the time it occurred. However, both suffered the agony of waiting for their parents to appear at the Newark Youth Aid Bureau to release them from police custody, and both wait nervously again, with equally nervous parents, in Room 242 at Barringer High, to answer charges which if committed by an 18-year-old, could be adjudged criminal and result in a fine or imprisonment.

"I used to think that only the Black kids or the Puerto Ricans got into trouble like this," Bob's father laments. But today, many White ethnic families would agree with Mr. Parowsky that "Now, in this city, all the kids have about the same chance to get into trouble."

Historically many White ethnic families took pride — and well they should have — in their ability to raise a family free from involvement with criminal activity. In Newark, however, it is becoming increasingly difficult for parents to instill the old ethnic values of respect for authority, for hard honest labor, for humble, silent acceptance of poverty. The city simply cannot provide for its children.

Today, in Newark, kids of all or any ethnic or racial background are much more likely to share the same common deprivations, the same unsettling frustrations. In Newark, the mere fact that a youngster is Italian, or Polish, or White, is no guarantee of a healthy adolescence or a successful passage into adulthood. Newark provides very little in the way of available recreational or otherwise productive activities. Nor are the public schools providing an environment which anyone could call valuable.

The agony and frustration of Maria and Bob's parents is one shared by all the Newark families. It is ironic but true that in Newark the things that White ethnics, Hispanics, and Blacks have most in common are our pain and suffering.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Thank You...Thank You!

To the Editor:

My sister belongs to the North Ward Senior Citizens Club on Mount Prospect Avenue, and once in a while she brings me the INFORMATION newspaper. I am 78 years old, born and lived in Newark all my life and was active in Newark when I was younger. I sure enjoyed reading your INFORMATION paper as I never go out unless someone takes me with a car; so I would appreciate it very much if you would add my name to your mailing list...because it would keep me in touch with what is going on in Newark.

Mrs. Theresa DeStefano
106 Smith St.

To the Editor:

It seems that today everyone has a pet charity or cause that he wants you to support, and most of them are very worthwhile. However, I feel that one specific organization is providing a positive approach to an extremely serious problem, and already has achieved remarkable results. I am talking about Planned Parenthood-Essex County, the organization that offers instruction in all medically-approved birth control methods, and that gave contraceptive service to approximately 14,500 women in the county in 1974.

Won't you contribute this year? There's a continuing need for your financial help if our programs are to continue to move ahead. Please send your check to Planned Parenthood-Essex County, 15 William St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

Mrs. Marvin A. Robinson

To the Editor:

We at Familias Unidas del Norte (United Families of the North) Day Care Center have been able to come by a copy of your newspaper once in a while. We feel that it is a very good newspaper, informing the public of what is going on in Newark and would like to be put on your mailing list.

Mrs. Dorothy Reeves
Administrative Assistant

To the Editor:

Please mail to me the INFORMATION newspaper. I have a great feeling for Newark. I'm middle-aged. I was born here and have no intention of leaving it. As you can see from my address, I live in the Ironbound.

Helen S. Calabrese
63 Warwick St.

To the Editor:

I wish to congratulate the editor and staff writers of INFORMATION for their progressive community news items that can only, in due time, bring our Newark citizens to closer understanding that will result in a great Newark for all residents.

A fine article in the February issue of INFORMATION by Miss Yolanda Arencibia showed dedicated spirit of democracy thinking. We need more of our citizens, ethnic and otherwise, to use their talents for a better citizenry throughout our country.

Keep up your fine record of reporting and thinking to awaken all for a greater spirit of cooperation.

Ray Sills

Think About It

NATHAN HEARD



Of course you all know that Newark is currently rated the worst city in the United States, don't you? It is no longer said (in general terms, so as not to offend) that it's ONE of the worst; now we are being slapped right in the face with the funky fact by the national news media and, presumably, international as well.

Don't look for any screaming defense against the allegation from me. I believe what they're saying about us. And it's not that I love the city of Newark any less than I ever did; it's simply that I love what I believe to be the truth more.

It is a brand-new year, but I wonder if we're going to play the same old game with each other. I hope not, but I suspect we will. The root of the matter lies with the type leadership we have accepted. That is not to say that we have bad leadership, but it is to say that most of the leadership we have is indeed bad. How else did we get on the bottom? If we are the worst city then it stands to reason that we must have the worst leadership. That (to take it further) implies that we also have the worst people. Wow!

I'm not looking back to better times — for most of us they never existed anyway. But I find it strange that the more sophisticated we become about life in general, the more naive we seem to act. For instance, the men we elect to office are supposed to be the custodians of our hopes and ideals as well as the writers of the laws by which we live. Yet more and more, by default, we allow them to be unfaithful to their trust. We find them daring to want more money for doing the job they spend too little time performing, while agreeing to fire people who are in dire need. Our elected officials are, by and large, evasive and greedy men, but what is worse is that we accept them as such, to the pitiful extent of doing little or nothing about it.

There is no logical reason for Newark's decay! By any standard of what makes a city thrive Newark is an aberration. (Yes, I note the economic situation of the country as a whole, but Newark was slipping even before the country got into its current mess.) The raw material of a thriving city is certainly here, so I must postulate that what landed us on the very bottom has been a widespread indifference on the part of our elected officials and an even wider-spread complacency on the part of the people who leave the job of being involved citizens to others.

In my meanderings through Newark I'm continually met with complaints (especially in the bars) by people who don't take interest in, much less part in the processes that govern their lives. Oh, they TALK it to tatters, but they don't

actively seek to DO anything except let off verbal steam (the dozens don't work in the real world, baby). They, of course, try to better their own personal condition, but fail to see their self-seeking is also self-defeating, for in the long run everybody loses. In the valley of the blind the one-eyed man is king... but where's the sense in being the richest man in the graveyard? Indeed, where's the distinction?

The same applies to those people who stay at home feeling so helpless about crime and politics that they, too, do nothing to make conditions better. It ought to be fairly obvious even at a casual glance that our leaders have, by and large, forfeited the people's trust, and it is past time they be called to account. Private ambition ought not to take precedence over public good, but it will be that way until the public does something to stop it. No one will ever look out for your good as well as you yourself. If you don't carefully watch a politician you're going to get ripped off as surely as you will if you display a pocketful of money to a mugger in a deserted alley. The difference between the two is minimal at best; at worst (which it is said we are) it is the same.

Some people believe that when you're on the bottom there's no place to go but up; that, however, is not entirely true. Vertical is not the only direction in which you can travel, for you can also move horizontally — which still leaves you on the bottom, wallowing in your own waste as well as the waste of other's.

I strongly suggest the citizens of the worst city in the country had better make a radical resolution, i.e., resolve to spend less time complaining (at home or in bars) about the rotten way the city is being run and get off their behinds and at least begin to work toward solutions to our vast problems.

The Newark City Council meets, for instance, every first and third Wednesday in City Hall. They talk about you, and you've never heard such gibberish in all your lives. That alone ought to make you angry enough to go down there and talk about yourselves for a change. You can go in groups or individually, and, contrary to what many people seem to believe, you have a right, not to mention duty, to be heard, no matter who you are or where in the city you live. Your concern may be your salvation, as your disinterest has been your downfall.

There are no guilty and no innocent; no heroes and no villains. There are only victims of this world that each of us has made.

Peace Be Still.

LETTERS: A Struggle for Survival

To the Editor:

I am a Newark resident living at the above address. I would like to receive INFORMATION newspaper because I would like to know the news and what is happening around the Newark area. I read one of the issues and I liked it very much. You are doing a great job.

I am a post-kidney transplant patient and maybe someday I would like to give something in INFORMATION. Please carry on with your work so that people of this area may be benefited by reading INFORMATION.

I am a chemical engineering graduate from Stevens Tech and had a very good job with one of the international chemical companies. But since I had kidney problems I was laid off in 1971 and am out of a job until today. I am an enthusiastic young 32-year-old person, skilled with a dynamic will power, living with my wife, who is just making money barely for living. I am not getting Social Security benefits, welfare or any other assistance.

Recently our car was stolen from our apartment house and it was found just junk condition. Nothing was left in there. I lost everything. I don't know where the world will end. God help this country and world. Every day we

hear and read crimes, vandalism, harassment, murder, economic and energy crisis, and what not.

C. S. Patel
83 2nd Ave.

To the Editor:

I am presently attending graduate school in California State University at San Jose to earn a master's of social work under a scholarship from the Essex County Welfare Board, for whom I worked for six years.

For the last year I have faithfully read your most informative newspaper every time it was issued. Usually I found it at the Newark Library. During Christmas vacation I was able to come back to New Jersey and made it a point to stop by your office to request that I be put on your mailing list. Since I will be working for the county when I complete my studies I did not want to lose all contact with Newark and the things that were happening there. I found that your paper can give me a very good idea of activities in all the various communities which comprise the multi-ethnic city of Newark.

I sincerely hope the paper will continue publication. I am not sure that enough people both in and out of agencies are aware of its existence and its comprehensive approach. It does strive to represent all of the city's residents and I wish you would send it to me here in California.

One last thought: Many people are unaware of all the activities and positive things that do occur in Newark and INFORMATION does seek to exhibit this.

Michele Earl
San Jose, Calif.

To the Editor:

INFORMATION gives just that, to all the people of Newark. I read your February issue from front to back and was amazed at all the news covered in it. In order to prevent missing out on any future issues of INFORMATION, I would like to be placed on your mailing list.

Deborah S. Alexander
278 W. Kinney St.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please print or type your letter, and include your name and address. Send your letter to INFORMATION Newspaper, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

CARTAS AL EDITOR

Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluya su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al Periódico INFORMACION, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.



Brother Malcolm!

By TOM SKINNER

"The strength of any nation lies in the children of its street corners, its poolrooms, its prisons and its alleys, not in its technology."

The late Malcolm X

Whenever I think about the contemporary American leaders who most profoundly influenced my sense of Blackness, there is the strongest impulse to consider first the significant contribution of the late Malcolm X. In that case, it seems only proper and fitting to note here that this year marks the tenth anniversary of his untimely death.

He was cut down, lest we forget, in a hail of gunfire on the stage of the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem on the first day of National Brotherhood Week — that tragic Sunday afternoon of Feb. 21, 1965. In commenting on the dastardly deed, the now defunct New York Herald Tribune said editorially on Feb. 23, 1965: "The slaying of Malcolm X has shown again that hatred, whatever its apparent justification, however it may be rationalized, turns on itself in the end...Now the hatred and the violence that he preached has overwhelmed him, and he has fallen at the hands of Negroes."

Of course, this sort of statement is interpreted by most Black people to mean quite literally: This is the way The Man deals with all courageous "brothers and sisters" who refuse to stay in their place. To be sure, the assassination of Malcolm X was a blow struck at the hearts of all Black people in this country who cherished the moral courage of a great spiritual leader. They recognized why the likes of Malcolm, Martin Luther King, Adam Clayton Powell, et al., were "offed" in one way or another.

A decade after his murder, there is still widespread consensus among Black people that the beginning of the end came for Malcolm when he decided to concentrate all efforts on internationalizing the tragic American race question. In doing so, he succeeded in bringing it before the United Nations under the Human Rights provision of the UN Charter. The New York Times, on Dec. 6, 1965, reported that "most of Malcolm's admirers appear to believe that he was murdered on orders from the U.S. Government."

Former CORE Director James Farmer at the time expressed doubts about the official version of Malcolm's assassination, and The Times quoted him (Feb. 24, 1965) as saying: "The killing of Malcolm X was a political act, with international implications and not necessarily connected with Black nationalism." He also reportedly contacted the White House and officials in the U.S. Department of Justice, requesting a federal probe of the murder, but heard nothing from them subsequently.

Clearly, Malcolm X was a dangerous Black leader in the eyes of racist White America. Contrary to the public image ascribed to him in the majority White media, he remains a significant figure in the social history of Black people in America. To merely say that about this Good Brother, however, is less of a tribute than he deserves, in my opinion. In my mind, he remains one of the few genuine Black American torch-bearers who should be accorded the highest honor for his unrelenting effort to keep the light of our dignity as a people ever bright in this racist society.

An extraordinary orator and devout religionist, Malcolm delivered his message with a style distinguished by great intelligence, clarity, rationality and sharp wit. How many times this young man, who completed his secondary education behind prison walls, demonstrated his brilliance in analyzing for oppressed people in America the extent of their plight with greater acumen than the academicians he frequently debated. He always emerged as an eloquent and forthright spokesman for the "bloods" trapped in the ghetto.

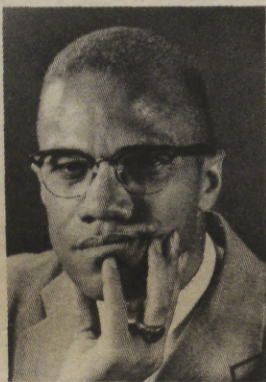
He was, of course, one of them to the end of his tragic life; a product of the "streets" which are respected by many people as the most demanding and reality-testing institution of higher learning in this country. He paid some "big dues," including dope, pimping, burglary, long stretches behind bars, and an escapist sectarian "trip" that inspired him to reach the high point of his spiritual conversion as a Black man.

The central theme of Malcolm's philosophy was the psychological liberation of his Black "brothers and sisters" in white America. As a moral teacher, he used all his magnificent talents — inside and outside the Black Muslim movement — in urging us to develop a strong racial identity, a positive self-image, and the courage to stand up and fight like men.

Just knowing the Good Brother Malcolm was one of the great rewards of my life; one meets only a few persons in this life who inspire a respect that is quite sublime. They should be cherished as a personal treasure, a reflection of one's better self, so to speak.

Their rewards for challenging life with great courage and nobility are, in some curious way, partly one's own. Good Brother Malcolm tried with all his heart to lift us with a grand spirit of Blackness. And so, he remains in my memory, a tragic but magnificent figure, as Black people usually have to think of their heroes in this country: Not as noble souls who were loved — but more as martyrs cut down by The Man.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tom Skinner, a veteran journalist and former New York television producer, wrote an eyewitness account of the Malcolm X murder in 1965 as a reporter on The New York Post. He is now on the staff of The Newark Public Information Office.



MANUEL ROSA

Canto Português



Um artigo na revista Harper's afirmando que Newark era a pior cidade nos Estados Unidos para se viver, foi sem dúvida, o reporte mais injusto e utópico até à data exposto por qualquer revista acerca de Newark. E certo que muitas das coisas negativas afirmadas são verdadeiras. Contudo, o autor falhou em mostrar-se possuidor de uma mentalidade desenvolvida pois, como muitos outros, é bem mais fácil criticar do que elogiar Newark. O que escasseia são sugestões de tipo construtivo para aliviar o problema.

Como escritor gostaria de exprimir os meus pontos de vista acerca de Newark. Acredito que o que prejudica a cidade é o desaparecimento dos bairros. O bairro faz parte da alma, do espírito e do coração de uma pessoa. E algo tangível, algo que pode ser possuído, é orgulho, é conhecer o vizinho e muito mais.

Sem dúvida, vastos melhoramentos estão em processo em Newark assim como em outras cidades, o que é de louvar. Amostras de uma nova Newark são já visíveis nos prédios sendo construídos substituindo outros desmantelados cerca da estação de caminhos de ferro Pennsylvania e em outras áreas.

E bom que se melhor a cidade com novos hotéis, escritórios, centros comerciais, universidades, e outros desenvolvimentos comerciais e industriais. Uma importante faceta no renascimento da cidade está sendo ignorada. A não ser que maior importância seja dada à construção de casas de uma, duas, ou três famílias assim como ao melhoramento de certas residências, a cidade continuará a decair.

Newark está pronta para que melhoramentos em residências façam com que famílias que se mudaram para os subúrbios reconsiderem viver na cidade. Muitas famílias portuguesas estão deixando a cidade por falta de casas. Estatísticas indicam que em Bayonne gente jovem mantém-se na cidade e estudos mostram que a idade média da população é mais baixa comparada com outras cidades. Como resultado o valor das propriedades é alto e a cidade mantém-se estável.

Newark Housing Authority indica que em 1975 mais do que 8.270 apartamentos novos serao construídos ou estao em planos. Isto é bom, mas porque não facilitar os empreiteiros privados na competição com a N.H.A. na construção de residências de uma, duas, e três famílias em vez de construírem monstruosidades? Concorro com o plano de Arthur Padula que gostaria de construir casas de uma família pre-fabricadas a um preço moderado em terrenos da cidade que estão desocupados ou no lugar onde estão prédios desmantelados e abandonados.

O preço segundo o sr. Padula seria de cerca de 27.000 por casa. Com subsídios federais o comprador necessitaria menos do que dois mil dólares como baixa na compra da propriedade. O governo federal poderia também ajudar no pagamento de hipotecas.

A criação de uma "Residencial Advisory Board" agressiva é fundamental para a eliminação dos obstáculos existentes com respeito à construção da casa na cidade. O que Newark necessita é de programas arrojados a níveis federal, estadual, e da cidade que a tornem mais atrativa para os empreiteiros privados. Se isto for feito, os empreiteiros regressarão às cidades para construir.

Instituições financeiras têm mostrado o seu desejo em usar milhões de dólares na reabilitação de cidades. Um vigoroso e imaginativo ataque aos obstáculos que impedem a construção de casas produziria o dinheiro e a iniciativa necessária à melhora da cidade e suas residências. Realísticas devisões de zonas, revisão de códigos, a introdução de fortes garantias tudo serviria de base para o melhoramento residencial da cidade.

Os nossos corajosos vereadores devem continuar a resistir contra a reavaliação das propriedades. Os vereadores Martinez e Carrino afirmam que se isto se fizer poderá significar o fim de dois dos mais estáveis bairros de Newark. Aplaudo os seus esforços. Devem convencer o distrito, estado e o governo federal em dar à cidade mais tempo para se processar a uma avaliação que seja justa e igualmente distribuída por toda a cidade.

Os portugueses no Ironbound mostraram o caminho quanto ao que se pode fazer. Estão agora abrindo caminho em outras áreas. Quanto ao que a revista Harper afirmou acerca de Newark eu sei que é precisamente o contrário. O canal 4 mostrou um documentário sobre o Ironbound, os portugueses e como a cidade poderia estar. Tem havido bastante interesse no Ironbound e até os canais 5 e 13 estão programando algo sobre os portugueses no Ironbound e na cidade de Newark.

Renovação urbana não significa somente construir edifícios impressionantes na baixa da cidade, e altos edifícios de apartamentos. Significa também a construção de casas em lugares onde o povo vive. Os bairros são a cidade. E aí que deve começar o trabalho de construção e reconstrução.

An article in Harper's magazine stating that Newark was the worst city in the U.S. was by far the most unfair and biased report to date by any magazine concerning Newark. Certainly, many negative things that were said are true. However, the author failed to be open-minded, because it is easier to knock Newark than to praise Newark. What is always lacking, however, are constructive suggestions that would alleviate the problems.

I feel that what is hurting our city is the disappearance of neighborhoods. A neighborhood is part of one's soul, spirit and heart. It is tangible, something which can be owned. It is pride. It is knowing your next-door neighbor. And much more.

Undoubtedly, vast improvements are under way in Newark as well as in other cities, and the spirit that motivates them is most praiseworthy. The outlines of a new Newark are already visible in the fine structures going up to replace deteriorated buildings around Pennsylvania Station and in other areas.

It is well and good to brighten the city with new hotels and high-rise office buildings, shopping malls, university complexes and other commercial and professional enterprises. At this critical point a major facet of a city's rebirth is being overlooked. Unless there is concurrent emphasis on the building of one, two, and three-family homes, and focus on new enhancement of residential neighborhoods, then the city will continue to deteriorate. One of the problems here is the mobility of a large portion of Newark's population. The keynote should be stability. In Newark, the definition of community has lost its meaning.

Newark is ripe for a residential resurgence that will keep the young families who have been moving to the suburbs to reconsider living in the City. Many young Portuguese families are moving out of the city because of lack of housing. Bayonne's census figures show that young people stay in that town, and the age statistics show a much younger average age as compared with other cities. As a result the property value is high, and the city is stable.

The Newark Housing Authority tells us that in 1975 over 8,270 new apartment units will have been built or are in the planning stage. This is fine, but why not let the private developers compete with the N.H.A. in building one, two, and three-family homes, instead of building high-rise monstrosities? This writer endorses the plan of Arthur Padula, who would like to build one-family pre-fabricated homes at a moderate cost right in the city on land that is already vacant.

I'd also like to see the formation of an aggressive city residential advisory board to overcome obstacles that exist in connection with home building in the city. What Newark now requires is bold, innovative federal, state, and city programs that will make it attractive for private developers. If this is done developers will come back into the cities and build.

Financial institutions have shown their willingness to pour millions of dollars into rehabilitation of the cities. A vigorous and imaginative attack upon obstacles that block city home-building would produce the money and initiatives needed to remake the city residentially. Realistic zoning, the revision of outmoded building codes, the introduction of powerful guarantees, and inducements to private developers as well as a rehailing of the tax structure — all can serve as the impetus for a new residential boom in the city.

Our courageous councilmen must continue to resist tax assessment. Councilman Martinez and Carrino have both shown that if assessment comes through, it could mean the end of two of the most stable neighborhoods in the city. I applaud their efforts. They must convince the county, state, and federal government to give the city more time in order to come up with a tax assessment that will be fair and equally distributed throughout the whole city.

The Portuguese in the Ironbound have shown what could be done. They are now starting to show the way in other areas. Contrary to what Harper's magazine said about Newark, I know it to be different. Channel 4 news had a documentary about the Ironbound and the Portuguese, and how the city could be. There has been so much interest about the Ironbound, that now even Channels 5 and 13 are doing series about the Portuguese, and the Ironbound. I am proud to have been a help to them.

Urban renewal alone is not a matter of putting up impressive new complexes in downtown areas, and high-rise apartment houses, but also of stressing the construction of new homes in the neighborhoods where people live. The neighborhoods are the city. It is there also that the major work of building and rebuilding should go forward.

MINDING THE MEDIA

By TOM SKINNER

Let the record show that it was Friday afternoon, March 7, 1975, when it actually happened in public view. It had been "arranged" with impressive invitations (R.S.V.P.) and all. Worthy of note, too, were the directions printed on the back of the invites, which read as follows:

By car—South on New Jersey Turnpike. Exit at Newark Airport. Follow signs 1&9, 22 and 21 South approximately one and a half miles to Newark. Turn left off ramp onto Broad Street. Follow Broad Street approximately one mile to Robert Treat Hotel. 20 Park Place is diagonally across from the hotel.

By train from Pennsylvania Station, 34th Street, Manhattan—Take PATH train to Journal Square. Transfer to Newark train across the platform. Travelling time is approximately 20 minutes.

As a rule, there is no reason to print travel directions in this space, but we made an exception in this case for obvious reasons. Considering that WNET/13 is licensed to the City of Newark, why were the directions printed explicitly and exclusively for people coming from New York? No need to answer, folks; it's only a rhetorical question. In any case, President John Jay Iselein, the little shepherd of WNET/13, actually showed up at the station's new office on the fifth floor at 20 Park Place and officially opened it with a welcome that set some kind of record for brevity. But enough of that; let's follow the script.

On Saturday, Feb. 22, at 7 p.m. Channel 13 premiered its new 13-week series called "Dateline: New Jersey." It's aired each Saturday, with a repeat on Tuesday evenings.

The show is hosted by attractive Henrietta Burroughs with "Dateline: New Jersey" correspondent Jerome Wilson, former political editor of WCBS-TV. Ms. Burroughs previously worked with WNET/13's "51st State," WNBC-TV's "Sixth Hour News" and "News Center 4," New York.

If you have not seen the show, here's how producer Ray Weiss views it: "The program utilizes a magazine format, rather than being simply a discussion show. Each program will begin with news items of importance to New Jerseyans. Following that, an interview with a prominent New Jerseyan in the news will focus on the week's leading Jersey issue."

According to press releases from the station, a panel of New Jersey experts has been selected to participate in the new series. They include such names as Dr. George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers; Dan Gaby, chairman of Gov. Brendan Byrne's Task Force on the Cities; Dr. Robert Curvin, assistant professor at Brooklyn College, who recently received his doctorate from Princeton University with a study of Newark politics; and Dr. Raphael Caprio, chairman of the Department of Urban Studies at Rutgers.

Until its recent move to Newark, WNET-TV maintained its operating offices and facilities in Manhattan, virtually ignoring local demands that the station fulfill long overdue promises of adequate service to the state's largest city. The responsibility to do so stems from the fact that WNET/13, owned and operated as a public educational outlet, is licensed to Newark. It is the consensus of New Jersey residents, reflected in the persistent efforts of the Coalition for Fair Broadcasting, that our state rightfully deserves greater coverage and more relevant local programming from New York.

"Dateline: New Jersey" is only a token effort on the part of Channel 13 to meet its obligations to viewers in the Garden State. But I should imagine the station might be more earnest in efforts to satisfy our demands if someone were to mount a vigorous campaign to stop it from operating under false pretenses. To be sure, people like Jay Iselein are rarely moved by any impulse beyond the delusive promise of cultural uplift in the decadence of television, American style.

In any case, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered a hearing into the possibility of New Jersey getting its own commercial TV station. The FCC set a May 14 deadline for briefs from stations in the local area.

Thomas Kean, minority leader of the State Assembly, representing parts of Essex, Morris and Passaic counties, maintains that once the FCC understands New Jersey's "unique" TV position, it probably will take one of three alternatives:

1. Grant a license for a commercial TV station in the state, "which is what we're really after."
2. Transfer the operating license of one of the New York City stations to New Jersey.
3. Make greater coverage of New Jersey activities obligatory for New York-based stations as a requirement for license renewal.

By now, it should be common knowledge that the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority has been awarded a federal grant of about \$600,000 to help finance the construction of a new studio in Newark by July, 1976. The studio, estimated at a cost of nearly \$785,000, would broaden the operations of the Authority's Channel 50, serving North Jersey.

Announcement of the grant by Dr. Lawrence Frymire, executive director of the Public Broadcasting Authority, and Dr. Edward Meade Jr., its chairman, came only a day before Channel 13 formally opened its Newark headquarters. In addition, the disclosure of the forthcoming state-owned studio in the city came after a news conference held by Gov. Byrne in which he speculated that the scope of the Public Broadcasting Authority operations might not be far reaching enough. He said the cost and effectiveness of the operations were "worth looking into."

The Authority operates four state public television channels—No. 23 in Camden, 52 in Trenton, 58 in New Brunswick, and 50 in Montclair—and it says they are viewed regularly by a million or so people.

The Newark Public Information Office's media specialist, Janice Newman, who also serves as NOW's (National Organization for Women) Statewide Media Projects co-convenor, recently made her debut as moderator on a new local radio program for women, heard every Thursday at 6 p.m. on WHBI-FM (105.9).

Ms. Newman says the program is a response to the current lack of information about women's rights. Her program is called "Women Now," and Janice declares that it tells all about them. Now, Janice, you wouldn't dare... then again, maybe you would.

Better check her out on the air, fellas.

NAACP EDITORIAL COOPERATION COOPERACION

Following are excerpts from an editorial that appeared in *The Crisis*, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The editorial was entitled "Minority Cooperation." It is reprinted with the permission of Crisis Publishing Co.

Again, Newark has exploded. This time the malcontents are Puerto Ricans. They erupted, initially, when county police intervened at a park festival. Four days of disturbances followed. Kenneth A. Gibson, the city's black mayor, held a series of meetings with Puerto Rican leaders which he handled with a calm concern that quieted the city and earned him the praise of the media. But the unrest persists. Underlying it is the dissatisfaction of Puerto Ricans, and other Hispanics, with their near invisibility in city politics and in the economy. They feel left out.

In 1967, it was black people who rioted in Newark, as they did in Detroit and in Watts, because they felt left out. Now, one of the complaints of Puerto Ricans is that blacks, along with whites, hold all the jobs. In that complaint is evidence of disunity among Newark's non-whites. The same disunity seems to exist among non-whites in other communities.

According to the 1970 census, Newark is a city of 382,374 with a black majority. The Hispanic community consists of 45,771 of whom 27,443 are Puerto Rican. The unemployment rate among the latter is estimated at 25 per cent. Among blacks, it is at 22 per cent. These figures suggest that the black population is in a slightly less difficult position economically than the Puerto Rican. However, it's no more than a matter of degree.

There are other problems shared by black folk and Puerto Rican folk who live in Newark, and in Boston, Cleveland, New York and other urban communities: there is insufficient low-and moderate-income housing; good education is not available in the public schools; they are under-represented in government and in industry; the justice system penalizes them for being poor. It would seem that the mutuality of problems would demand, if nothing else did, a close working relationship.

Obviously, total cooperation would be more than could be expected between such large groups of people, for there are Negroes who resent the "foreigners who can't even speak English," and there are Puerto Ricans who have substituted the mainland resentment of "niggers" for their own insular attitude of tolerance and acceptance of people of all hues. Recognizing that some prejudices exist which mitigate against optimum cooperation, the question remains as to whether the majority of people within these two vast and similar minorities are willing consciously to join their campaigns.

A continuación hay partes del editorial que apareció en "The Crisis", publicación oficial de la Asociación Nacional para el Progreso de la Gente de Color (NAACP). Su título es "Cooperación Minoritaria". Se ha reimprimido con permiso de la Compañía publicadora Crisis.

Otra vez, Newark ha explotado. En esta ocasión los que están descontentos son los Puertorriqueños. Se sublevaron, inicialmente, cuando policías del Condado intervinieron durante un festival en el Parque. A esto, siguieron cuatro días de disturbios. Kenneth A. Gibson, el Alcalde negro de la ciudad, celebró una serie de reuniones con líderes Puertorriqueños, las cuales condujo con calma y preocupación acallando la ciudad y ganándose el encomio de los medios de prensa. Pero continúa aún el desasosiego, teniendo como base el descontento de los Puertorriqueños, y otros Hispanos, al percatarse de la casi invisibilidad que tienen dentro de la política y la economía municipal. Se sienten rechazados.

En 1967 fueron los negros los que se revelaron en Newark, así como en Detroit y en Watts, por sentirse rechazados. Ahora una de las querellas de los Puertorriqueños es que los negros, conjuntamente con los blancos, controlan todos los empleos. En esa querella hay evidencia de desunión entre los negros e Hispanos de Newark. La misma desunión parece existir entre negros e Hispanos de otras comunidades.

De acuerdo al censo de 1970, Newark es una ciudad con una mayoría negra de 382,374. La comunidad Hispana consiste de 45,771, de los cuales 27,443 son Puertorriqueños. El promedio de desempleo entre estos últimos, se estima en un 25 por ciento. Entre los negros es un 22 por ciento. Estas cifras sugieren que la población negra tiene una posición económica levemente menos difícil que la de los Puertorriqueños. Sin embargo, no es sino una cuestión de grado.

Hay otros problemas, compartidos tanto por los negros como por los Puertorriqueños.

Obviamente, una cooperación total sería más de lo que se pudiera esperar entre grupos tan grandes de gentes, ya que hay negros que resienten los "extranjeros que ni siquiera saben hablar Inglés," y hay Puertorriqueños que han substituido su propia actitud insular de tolerancia y aceptación de personas de todos los colores, por el resentimiento que conlleva el término continental "niggers" (prietos). Reconociendo que existen algunos prejuicios que pueden mitigar la cooperación mutua y óptima de estos grupos, prevalece la incógnita de si la mayoría de la gente de estos dos vastos y similares grupos étnicos, estarían concientemente dispuestas a unir sus campañas.

LETTER: Urges Improved Services

To the Editor:

Through my experience both as a tenant in public housing and as president of the Kretchmer Dreamland Senior Citizens Tenants Organization, I have come to realize that the Newark Housing Authority has no concern whatsoever for public housing tenants who are senior citizens. My experiences have taught me instead that the Housing Authority regards senior citizens who live in public housing projects as being less than human. I have reached this conclusion because of the indifferent attitude which Housing Authority management has shown toward the conditions which exist in our senior citizens project.

One very serious problem in our project involves the elevators. Because of the high-rise nature of Kretchmer Senior Citizens project (two of the buildings have 14 floors and two others have eight floors), proper maintenance of the elevators is vital in order to keep the elevators running properly at all times. However, hardly a day goes by without us having to walk up and down several flights of stairs because the elevators have quit running. Since everyone in our project is a senior citizen, many of us having heart conditions and other disabilities, this situation with the elevators creates an extreme hardship for Kretchmer tenants. However, despite our repeated complaints to the managers, the Housing Authority has done nothing to correct this situation.

In four of the buildings at our project, the plumbing in the laundry room is connected to the same line as the plumbing in individual apartments, causing water from the washing machines to back up into tenants' sinks, whenever anyone does a wash. Also, due to the lack of proper maintenance of laundry facilities as well as the lack of enough washing machines, tenants of this senior citizens' project are quite often forced to leave the building complex just to wash clothes. Again, despite our repeated complaints to management concerning these conditions, nothing is ever done to correct these conditions.

The insensitive attitude of the Newark Housing Authority and its management staff toward the tenants of Kretchmer Senior Citizens project is illustrated in the advice which one of the managers of our project has given me concerning my efforts to help the tenants here: This manager once advised me to quit helping the tenants because, in her words, "these tenants are old and senile and aren't going to be around much longer anyway." This statement by one of the Housing Authority's management staff sums up the Housing Authority's gross insensitivity to the needs of the tenants as human beings.

Because of this attitude, the Newark Housing Authority has proven itself to be incapable of properly managing our project. However, the tenants of Kretchmer Senior project have proven ourselves capable of managing our own affairs. For instance, when our project began to be plagued by muggings and other crimes, the tenants successfully organized and have continued to maintain their own security force, whose members continually patrol our project to prevent such crimes.

Because I have continued to lead the tenants of Kretchmer Senior Citizens project in their ongoing struggle against the Newark Housing Authority, I have recently been ordered by the Housing Authority to vacate my apartment. I have no intention of leaving Kretchmer, and I plan to continue to fight the Housing Authority. I am asking the support of anyone who has the sensitivity, humanity, and common decency to understand and respond to the plight of senior citizens in public housing. While we may be elderly people with the greatest part of our lifetimes behind us, we are still human beings, and all we ask is that we be able to live our last few days in peace. I wonder, is there any elected public official who we can turn to who would have the courage and willingness to respond to our needs?

Lucille Peterson, President
Kretchmer Dreamland Senior
Citizens Tenants Organization

SOME COME RUNNING...



Feet were flying at the 1/2-mile mark in the Newark Distance Run, as participants headed north in Broad Street near Kinney Street. The going was a bit slower later, as the runners went uphill on

Bloomfield Avenue near Mount Prospect (upper right). A total of 495 entered event, and 348 finished — 203 in the 12-mile course, and 145 in 4-mile. Races began and ended at City Hall.



Some of the country's leading runners and local celebrities put their best feet forward — nearly 1,000 feet, to be exact — in the first annual Newark Distance Run recently. A total of 495 entered the two events — over 4-mile and 12-mile courses through downtown Newark, the North Ward and Branch Brook Park.

The longer race was won by Neil Cusack of Limerick, Ireland, and East Tennessee State, a Boston Marathon winner. His time for the 12 miles was 58:38.8. Winner of the four-mile-event was Ray McBride of Galway, Ireland, and East Tennessee State (21:39.6).

Contestants ranged in age from Eric Lynn, 72, who finished the 12-mile course, to Vincent Welch, 9, who ran the four miles with his father, Richard Welch, chairman of the Distance Run Committee. There were 19 women finishers in the 4-mile.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson went the full distance, along with South Ward Councilman Sharpe James; Jack Krauskopf of the Office of Newark Studies, and Brendan O'Flaherty of the Office of Manpower. There were 47 Newarkers among the 348 who made the finish line.

PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER

It Was Really a Mayor-athon



Mayor Gibson sets out on 12-mile course in Broad Street, just behind young Vincent Welch and just ahead of Detective David Gordon El, on bicycle...



...Mayor plunges into Branch Brook with Bill Kennedy (No. 31) and Gordon El...



...and downtown again, heads for finish line with Fireman Frank Lipere (689)...



...and, back in triumph at City Hall, Gibson receives laurel from Carol Begerow as his father smiles approval. Gibson finished 199th in field of 288.

...AND MANY GO MARCHING

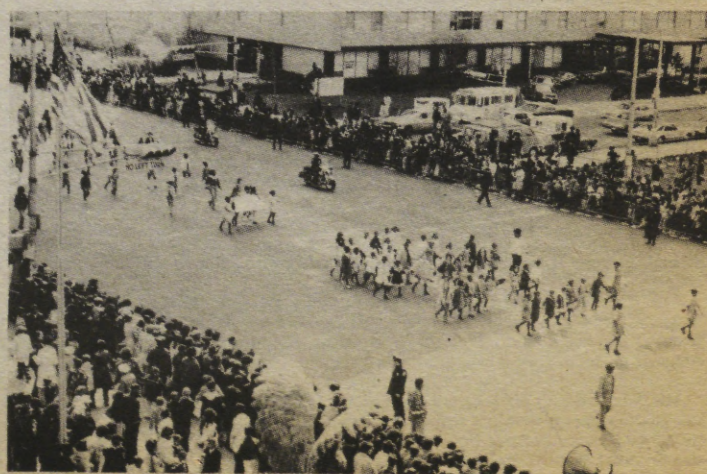


St. Patrick's Day Parade attracted Gov. Byrne and other dignitaries to Vailsburg. Below, from left, are Councilman Donald Tucker, Police Director Hubert Williams, Councilman Jesse Allen, Fire Director John Caufield and Council President Earl Harris. PHOTOS BY ARTHUR MERRITT

The 10th Annual Crispus Attucks-Martin Luther King Memorial Parade drew throngs to Broad Street. Alex Bradford was on float of UCC, which is also marking 10th birthday. In lower photo, Girl Scouts march past City Hall reviewing stand.



PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES



BEYOND LABOR DAY Grand Jury Report on Disorder

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the complete text of the Essex County Grand Jury presentment on the Labor Day weekend disorders that began at the Puerto Rican Festival in Branch Brook Park. Since the presentment was issued, investigations have continued, and a Newark policeman has been indicted for beating a Puerto Rican to death.

Superior Court of New Jersey

Essex County
(Criminal)

In the Matter of

The Investigation of the Civil Disturbance
Arising Out of the Puerto Rican Festival
in Branch Brook Park

PRESENTMENT

ESSEX COUNTY GRAND JURY

FIFTH GRAND JURY - 1974 TERM

AUGUSTUS F. FRICK, Foreman.

ROBERT S. SESSING, Deputy Foreman.

Warren Padovan, Miss Sylvia Wilbert, Mrs. Frances Stewart, Mrs. Ruth C. McMahon, Bernard F. Whyte, Mrs. Stephanie M. McNicol, Miss Lois J. Fader, Anthony J. Galioto, Mrs. Irene P. Lindeman, Mrs. Frances E. Alviggi, Mrs. Florence E. Haley, Patrick Lyons, Eldon S. Fodor, Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson, Mrs. Thelma Dunlap, Miss Emma Moye, Mrs. Ruth Asnis, Mrs. Lee Ratner, Mrs. Anne J. Godfrey, Mrs. Grace D. Pecedine, Walter T. Keeney.

TO THE HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BLAKE

Assignment Judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey in the County of Essex

On the 6th day of November 1974, this jury was sworn and charged in particular to investigate the problems arising out of the Puerto Rican festival conducted in Branch Brook Park, Newark, on September 1st, 1974.

The Grand Jury has considered and acted on each criminal complaint presented to it. The Grand Jury has investigated the two deaths occurring during the course of the disturbance. The Grand Jury has heard extensive testimony from numerous witnesses in an effort to complete its investigation.

The Grand Jury reports as follows:

The festival conducted at Branch Brook Park on September 1st, 1974, originated as a festival for children and expanded over the years to a family festival attended by large numbers of Americans of Puerto Rican and Hispanic origin.

As the festival expanded in attendance, it is apparent that it attracted to it not only those persons, the substantial majority, who came for the enjoyment of the cultural activities, the family activities, and to relax with their fellow countrymen but also those persons who saw in the gathering an opportunity to profit from their fellow Puerto Ricans. This fringe group, a small

minority, set itself up on the outside of the crowd and engaged in gambling, consumption of alcohol and sale of food, all of which were expressly prohibited by Park regulations and the permit issued to the sponsoring organization FOCUS (Field Organization for Culturally Underprivileged Spanish). Each of these activities had been the source of difficulty in prior years and FOCUS had undertaken to cooperate in preventing violations during the 1974 festival. Flyers were prepared in Spanish advising all in attendance of the prohibitions against gambling and alcohol and announcements were promised from the bandstand. The flyers were not distributed, the announcements were not made. Little or no control over its guests were exercised by FOCUS.

The number of persons in attendance has been estimated at various amounts ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The crowd completely filled the bandstand area of the Park and until the incident which ultimately provoked the disturbance, it appeared to be orderly, happy and enjoying the holiday.

The number of Park Policemen assigned to the festival was twelve (12), consisting of a Sergeant, two (2) horsemen and nine (9) police officers assigned to patrol cars. In addition two (2) private security men hired by FOCUS helped to control parking.

The police were instructed to avoid arrests and to attempt to dissuade persons from illegal activities. This tactic succeeded for part of the day. However, the gambling and drinking progressed and more and more incidents occurred which represented a danger to the persons in attendance.

One individual alone was involved in three separate altercations each appearing to be more violent, each arising out of gambling activities. As a result, police activity which had consisted of sporadic moving in to disperse food vendors, confiscate gaming paraphernalia, without arrests, was increased.

A Mounted Policeman directed food vendors and gamblers to disperse, his horse was stabbed in the shoulder by a broken bottle, the horse reared, a young girl was knocked down and panic followed by anger swept the crowd. Certain persons incited members of the crowd to violence, stones, bottles, trash cans and any other available weapons were thrown at the Essex County Park Police. Other officers came to the assistance of the officers trapped in the crowd and enabled them to escape. During the course of this action, an Essex County Park Police car stalled and was promptly set on fire and destroyed by members of the group. Sheltered by the anonymity of the mob, no identification can be made of these arsonists.

After escaping from the crowd, the Essex County Park Police withdrew from the crowd to a vantage point well removed from any possible confrontation.

After withdrawal of the Essex County Park Police, elements of the Newark Police appeared on the scene. Rumors which are the fuel of the fires of civil disturbance had begun to spread. In the crowd, the rumor began which continued through the next several days and may in fact continue to this day that a girl was trampled to death. In fact, the girl sustained minor injuries attributable to an excited and injured horse. Among the Newark Police, the rumor spread that a Newark Policeman was "down" in the crowd. There is no evidence to sustain this rumor. Regardless of their inaccuracy, the rumors provided the basis for future action.

At this point, it should be noted that the confusion among the police was equal to the confusion in the crowd itself. The confusion is perfectly understandable. Newark Police were

Information SPECIAL SECTION

As a public service, INFORMATION devotes four full pages to significant documents on the Hispanic disorders of the 1974 Labor Day weekend. Beginning on this page: The complete text, in both English and Spanish, of the Essex County Grand Jury presentment on the disorders. On the next page: A special study of how well the press covered the situation. This is the first time the full presentment and the press study have been made widely available to the people of Newark. The Spanish translation of the presentment is by Raul Davila of the Newark Public Information Office.

coming to the scene from various districts depending on their availability. The command of these units shifted as superior officers were replaced by successive higher ranking officers. Tactics and strategy shifted with the shifts of command and varied with the location of the units in the Park. Efforts were made by various units of the Newark Police to enter the Park. These were repulsed by the mob in the Park.

During the course of these sporadic forays into the Park by units of the Newark Police, numerous shots were fired by the police. In the course of the disturbance, shotguns had been issued. Each police officer who testified, with one exception, denied he fired a gun. Some who admitted seeing guns fired, testified that the police officers fired over the heads of the crowd to repel it. Each officer who admitted seeing guns fired denied knowing the identity of the officers who fired weapons. While undoubtedly, the majority of the police officers did in fact fire over the heads of the crowd, it is apparent that at least two did not do so. One person in the crowd was shot by a .38 caliber bullet in the chest while approaching the police with upraised hands according to his testimony. One person was injured by buckshot. Neither person can identify his assailant other than as one of the many police officers on the scene. No police officer has reported firing his weapon at that time and place despite the regulations of the Newark Police requiring such a report. This Grand Jury can therefore only conclude that the shootings were unjustified.

During the course of the disturbance, the Mayor of the City of Newark arrived at the scene. Other elected officials had also arrived and given the police the benefit of their advice. Between the outrage of those who felt that there was a lawless element in the Park which should be ousted and the outrage of those in the Park who felt that they had been the victims of police brutality, he chose to attempt to avoid bloodshed at any cost. Both his personal courage and his motivations were in the highest interest of his community. He encouraged the crowd to walk with him to City Hall to air their grievances. The walk took place. To all intents and purposes, the disturbance in the Park was ended.

At City Hall that evening the Mayor met with those who

Continued on Page 54

Presentacion de Evidencia sobre los Disturbios

NOTA DEL EDITOR: A continuación, ofrecemos el texto completo de la Presentación de Evidencias sobre los disturbios del fin de semana del Día del Trabajo, que comenzarán en el Festival Puertorriqueño del Parque Branch Brook, según fué emitido por el Gran Jurado del condado. Desde que se emitió esta Presentación de Evidencias, las investigaciones han continuado, y un Policía de Newark ha sido acusado por golpear de muerte a un Puertorriqueño durante los disturbios.

Corte Superior de Nueva Jersey

Condado de Essex
(Criminal)

Sobre el Asunto de

La Investigación de los Disturbios
Civiles surgidos dentro del Festival
Puertorriqueño en el Parque
Branch Brook

PRESENTACION DE EVIDENCIA

GRAN JURADO DEL CONDADO DE ESSEX

QUINTO GRAN JURADO - TERMINO DE 1974

AUGUSTUS F. FRICK, Presidente;

ROBERT S. SESSING, Vice-Presidente.

Warren Padovan, Srta. Sylvia Wilbert, Sra. Frances Stewart, Srta. Ruth C. McMahon, Bernard F. Whyte, Sra. Stephanie M. McNicol, Srta. Lois J. Fader, Anthony J. Galioto, Sra. Irene P. Lindeman, Sra. Frances E. Alviggi, Sra. Florence E. Haley, Patrick Lyons, Eldon S. Fodor, Sra. Elizabeth Nelson, Sra. Thelma Dunlap, Srta. Emma Moye, Sra. Ruth Asnis, Sra. Lee Ratner, Sra. Anne J. Godfrey, Sra. Grace D. Pecedine, Walter T. Keeney.

AL HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BLAKE

Juez a Cargo de Asignaciones de la Corte Suprema de Nueva Jersey, en el Condado de Essex

En el sexto día de Noviembre de 1974 este Jurado fué juramentado y encargado en particular de investigar los problemas surgidos dentro del Festival Puertorriqueño conducido en el Parque Branch Brook de la ciudad de Newark, en Septiembre 1ro. de 1974.

El Gran Jurado ha considerado y ha actuado sobre cada querrela criminal que se le ha presentado. El Gran Jurado ha investigado las dos muertes ocurridas durante el curso de los disturbios. El Gran Jurado ha escuchado las extensas declaraciones de numerosos testigos en un esfuerzo por completar su investigación.

El Gran Jurado reporta lo siguiente:

El festival conducido en el Parque Branch Brook el 1ro. de Septiembre de 1974, fué originalmente un festival para niños que se expandió a través de los años hasta convertirse en un festival para familias, al cual asistieron numerosos Americanos de origen Puertorriqueño e Hispánico.

Es evidente que, a medida que el público que asistía al Festival aumentaba, éste fué atrayendo, no solo a aquellas personas que venían a gozar de las actividades culturales y de familia, y a compartir con sus paisanos (que constituyen la mayoría substancial del público), sino también a personas que veían que este tipo de reunión les ofrecía la oportunidad de aprovecharse de sus conciudadanos Puertorriqueños. Este grupo marginal, que constituye una minoría, comenzó a apostarse hacia las afueras del núcleo del gentío, para dedicarse a los juegos de azar, al consumo de bebidas alcohólicas y a la venta de comida —todo lo cual está expresamente prohibido por los reglamentos del parque y especificado en el permiso emitido a F.O.C.U.S. (Field Orientation Center for Underprivileged Spanish), organización auspiciadora del evento. Cada una de estas actividades fué fuente de dificultades en años anteriores, por lo que FOCUS prometió tomarse la iniciativa de cooperar en la prevención de violaciones durante el Festival de 1974. Se prepararon hojas sueltas en español advirtiendo a todos los asistentes sobre las prohibiciones concernientes a los juegos de azar, al consumo de alcohol y a la venta de comidas, y se prometió que se harían anuncios al respecto desde la plataforma de la orquesta. Las hojas sueltas no fueron distribuidas, los anuncios no se hicieron. FOCUS ejerció poco o ningún control sobre sus invitados.

El número de personas que asistieron ha sido estimado en varias cantidades, que fluctúan entre 5,000 hasta 10,000. El público llenó a cabalidad el área de conciertos del parque y, hasta el mismo momento del incidente que finalmente provocara los disturbios, parecía mantenerse en orden, contento y disfrutando del día de fiesta.

El número de policías del parque asignados al Festival fué doce (12), consistiendo éste de un (1) Sargento, dos (2) miembros de la Policía Montada y nueve (9) Oficiales de la Policía asignados a los carros patrulleros. Además de éstos, FOCUS alquiló los servicios de dos oficiales de seguridad privados para controlar el estacionamiento de vehículos.

Se instruyó a la Policía sobre como evitar arrestos y cómo tratar de disuadir a las personas dedicadas a actividades ilegales, a ceñirse a la ley. Esta práctica dió buenos resultados la mayor parte del día. Sin embargo, los juegos de azar y el uso de bebidas alcohólicas progresaron, ocurriendo más y más incidentes que representaban un peligro para el resto del público congregado.

Un solo invitado se vió envuelto en tres altercados separados, cada uno aparentemente más violento que el anterior, y cada uno provocado por las actividades de juegos ilegales. Como resultado, la actividad policíaca, que había consistido hasta entonces de simples intervenciones esporádicas para dispersar vendedores de comida y confiscar parafernalia de juegos de azar, sin recurrir a los arrestos, fué aumentada.

Un miembro de la Policía Montada dió órdenes a vendedores de comida y a jugadores a que se dispersaran. Su caballo, al ser herido en elanca por una botella rota, retrocedió. Una niña fué golpeada bajo sus codos, a lo cual siguió el pánico y la rabia de la muchedumbre. Ciertas personas instigaron a miembros del público a la violencia y a usar piedras, botellas, zafacones, y otros artículos disponibles, como armas en contra de la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex. Otros oficiales vinieron a la ayuda de los oficiales atrapados en la muchedumbre y les ayudaron a escapar. Durante el curso de esta acción, el motor de un automóvil de la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex comenzó a fallar, obligándolo a caer en manos de miembros del airado grupo, quienes inmediatamente le incendiaron. No se ha

podido identificar a los incendiarios debido a que el anonimato de la muchedumbre los cobija.

Después de escapar de la muchedumbre, la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex se retiró a un lugar de observación lo suficientemente distante, para evitar posibles confrontaciones.

Una vez se hubo retirado la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex, elementos de la Policía de Newark, aparecieron en la escena. Los rumores, que son el combustible del ardor de los disturbios civiles, comenzaron a regarse. Dentro de la muchedumbre, comenzó a rodar un rumor, (rumor que continuó durante los días subsiguientes, e incluso persiste hasta hoy), de que una niña había sido cecada hasta la muerte por un caballo de la Policía. De hecho, hubo una niña que sufrió lesiones menores que se le atribuyen a un caballo herido y exitado. Entre los miembros de la Policía de Newark, se esparció el rumor de que un Policía de Newark había "caído" víctima de la plebe. No hay evidencia que apoye este rumor. Indistintamente de su falta de veracidad, los rumores proveyeron la base para la actividad que se produjo a continuación.

Al llegar a este punto, debemos hacer notar que la confusión de la Policía fué igual que la confusión de la muchedumbre. Esta confusión es perfectamente comprensible. Los miembros de la Policía de Newark comenzaron a llegar a la escena desde varios distritos, dependiendo de su disponibilidad. El Comando de estas unidades cambió a medida que oficiales superiores fueron reemplazados por oficiales de mayor rango. Las tácticas y estrategias tomaron otro giro con los cambios en comando y variaron con la apostación de unidades policíacas en el Parque. Se hicieron esfuerzos, entre varias unidades de la Policía de Newark, para entrar al parque. Estos fueron rebatidos por la plebe.

Durante el curso de estos intentos de irrupciones esporádicas, que hicieran las unidades de la Policía de Newark para entrar al parque, la Policía disparó numerosas veces. Durante el curso de los disturbios se repartieron armas de fuego. Cada oficial de la Policía que dió testimonio, con una sola excepción, negó haber disparado un arma de fuego. Algunas personas que admitieron ver estas armas disparar, testificaron que los oficiales de la Policía dispararon por encima de las cabezas de las gentes, para reperielerles. Cada oficial que admitió haber visto las armas disparadas, negó conocer la identidad de los oficiales que las dispararon. Aun cuando no cabe duda de que la mayoría de los oficiales de la Policía de hecho dispararon sobre las cabezas de las gentes, es evidente que por lo menos dos de ellos, al disparar, no lo hicieron sobre las cabezas de los concurrentes, ya que, una persona en la muchedumbre fué herida en el pecho por una bala calibre .38, mientras se acercaba a Policía con las manos en alto, de acuerdo a su testimonio; y otra persona recibió heridas de perdigones. Ninguna de estas personas ha podido identificar a su asaltante personalmente, simplemente le identifican como uno de los muchos Oficiales de la Policía en la escena.

Ningún oficial policíaco ha reportado haber disparado su arma de fuego, en aquel instante y lugar, a pesar de que los reglamentos de la Policía de Newark exigen tal informe. Por lo tanto, este Gran Jurado, solo puede concluir que los disparos no, fueron justificados.

Durante el curso del disturbio, el Alcalde de la ciudad de Newark llegó a la escena. Otros oficiales electos también llegaron al área, ofreciendo a la Policía el beneficio de sus consejos. Entre la indignación de aquellos que sentían que existía un elemento ilegal dentro del parque que debía ser removido del mismo y la indignación de aquellos, dentro del parque, que sentían haber sido víctimas de la brutalidad policíaca, el Alcalde optó por tratar de evitar derramamientos de sangre a toda costa. Tanto su valor personal y sus motivaciones funcionaron por el mejor interés de su comunidad. El Alcalde estimuló a la muchedumbre

Continúa en la página 53

COULD YOU READ ALL ABOUT IT?

Study Finds Gaps in Newspaper Coverage of Labor Day Disorders

EDITOR'S NOTE: What do you know about the Labor Day disorders in Newark last year? If you're an English-speaking resident of Newark, you probably got some — maybe most — of your information from local newspapers. Did they tell you all they could, or should? Those questions were raised in a study by the Center for Analysis of Public Issues, a nonprofit organization which investigates state and local government problems in New Jersey. The study was published in the February 1975 issue of "Public Issues," the center's newsletter. Since the report is important but has been largely ignored by the press, we are publishing excerpts here, with the center's permission. The full report is available from the center at 92A Nassau St., Princeton, N.J. 08540.

By CHARLES KIREKER

Of the Center for Analysis of Public Issues

It started last Labor Day weekend...four days of disorder that tested the city's ability to maintain the peace and, incidentally, the ability of newspapers to report the story with fairness and accuracy.

For newspapers, it was indeed a severe test. The memory of Newark's 1967 civil disorders lingered — 26 people killed in a week of urban combat that spread to dozens of other cities. Press coverage at that time had been roundly criticized by such groups as the National Advisory Commission on Disorder (the Kerner Commission). The main criticisms were: too much reliance on the police and government officials as sources of information; overwriting and exaggeration; unconscious bias in reporting information; and failure to give due weight to the social forces that provided the setting for disorder.

Since then, Newark had changed. The city government had come under the control of the black majority. But the police forces were still predominantly white, and the city's white and Puerto Rican minorities were both restive, for different reasons.

To determine if the press had also changed its ways since the Kerner Commission Report, the Center studied the coverage of seven newspapers which sent their own reporters to cover the 1974 disorders. It was a "riot" story, a story where there are no neutral sources of information except news staffers themselves, if even then. Police, Puerto Ricans, blacks, whites — all were subject to passions which made them unreliable as informants. Furthermore, the outbreak in Branch Brook Park could not have occurred at a worse time for the newspapers — four o'clock on a Sunday afternoon of a long holiday weekend. News offices were manned only by skeleton staffs and few senior editors were on duty.

The situation, then, provided an unusual opportunity to study newspapers at work under stress...

Given the circumstances, it is not surprising that the first day's stories were a bit lacking in cool. Coverage of Sunday's events was confined to the Newark Star-Ledger, the New York Daily News, the New York Times and the wire services. (Afternoon papers did not publish on Monday, Labor Day.) Short-staffed, everyone sent in reporters who do not normally cover Newark...

The Star-Ledger's first-day lead read: "More than 10,000 persons attending a Spanish festival clashed with Newark police yesterday afternoon in a two-hour melee that spilled down Broad Street onto the steps of City Hall." The lead suggests a vast, widespread battle. How could the police survive such an onslaught?

Most other estimates limited the maximum number of "clashers" to 500. The Times reported that during all of Sunday's disorders, five police and firemen were treated for injuries, not really the kind of casualty figures expected from a clash with a host the size of an army division...

The problem of identifying with certainty who fired the shots in Branch Brook Park on Sunday was a legitimate editorial concern... ambivalent sentences carried the implication that the shots were fired by the same people doing the clashing, rock-throwing and fire-bombing. Therefore the newspapers, in trying to avoid blaming armed policemen for the shooting, wound up with the unlikely proposition that largely unarmed Puerto Ricans were responsible for the gunplay...

The Star-Ledger's unwillingness to connect the police with anything untoward reached its extreme in a seemingly inconsequential paragraph devoted to a Puerto Rican youth who wasn't even injured. It read, "Elaizer Sylva, 16, who lives on Park Avenue, and is a student at Barringer High School, scene of several brawls during the disturbance, said he was dragged from his porch steps and told to 'get the hell out of there.'" He was not mentioned again. Elaizer Sylva gave the Center a fuller account of what happened to him. "I was standing on the porch steps watching when two cops grabbed me and began beating me with their sticks. Then three or four others came when I tried to get away. When they left me, a guy came up with a press card from the Star-Ledger and asked me questions. He saw what happened, but he misspelled my name in the paper."

Charles Harrison, the city editor of the Star-Ledger, said... "If the reporter saw it, we would print it." As for any pro-police bias at his desk, he commented, "We're here to report the facts. If the police are to blame, then we report that."

Harrison recommended asking the reporters involved... Dan Dolan identified himself as the reporter who had witnessed Silva's beating, and said he reported it (in his story). Somebody else deleted Dolan's reference to the beating, leaving only a puzzling paragraph

describing a teenager's conversation with an unidentified authority...

Several other reporters told the Center that the police were unnecessarily rough, especially to by-standers. One Daily News reporter said he had "never seen the police so vicious" as on that particular Sunday. Another reporter witnessed police roughness which he called "appalling and without reason"...

Marina Berkowitz, a leader of the Puerto Rican Congress who was at the festival and frequently interviewed by reporters, charged later. "I think their reporters had a lot of information that they couldn't publish." And Antonio Perez, chairman of the Hispanic Emergency Council, commented that, "The papers report only the bad things about Puerto Ricans," while being far more "concerned with the administration and the police."

Some of the criticism ignores the difficulties news staffers faced. Reporters understandably feared for their own safety, and in at least two cases they were the targets of violence, although not because of their identity as reporters. They often had to file reports from hard-to-find telephones, hoping that their stories would accurately survive their newspaper's internal processing. Often a desk man would have to interrogate several reporters phoning in reports almost simultaneously. He would quickly have to weave these accounts together...

The morning papers' first-day coverage of the disturbances reflected some traditional problems of the newspaper business. Lead paragraphs tended to be over-written, stretching facts beyond the limits of accuracy. The stories themselves were patchy, the result of covering a disorganized event with a holiday work force. Police information dominated, because that was what was available on short notice...

Many of the papers showed they were conscious of some of the errors committed in the 1967 disorder. They looked for and often found ways to get away from using the police and government for all information (several newsmen reported that the Newark Police information officer was an uncooperative obstacle to getting the news). They dug out some of the underlying reasons for what was happening...

Of all the papers, the Times probably gave its readers the best interpretation of the fragmented conditions and leadership afflicting the Puerto Rican community and the true nature of the city's response...

The Daily News, although not up to the Times performance in interpretation or news analysis, did some productive digging behind the events which were occurring in the streets...

The Star-Ledger, whose office is in downtown Newark, provided the most extensive, yet editorially erratic, coverage of any newspaper. From Monday through the following Saturday, the Star-Ledger ran two editorials and 14 stories, 8 of which were on the front page, by 12 different reporters. Each day the Star-Ledger presented a long main story, accompanied by features on "cops at a command post," firemen "enduring endless alarms," a "tense night at a housing project," "turmoil swirling into the lives of bystanders," and a "disgusted shopowner packing up and getting out..."

The Star-Ledger focused heavily on ostensible victims of the violence — police, firemen, bystanders, shopowners, Mayor Gibson, Imperiale — and vacillated between attempts to play the story down and impulses to convey drama and excitement. Its front-page articles were detailed and vivid, blending with an overview with an on-the-scenes sensitivity, especially an account by Dan Dolan. Lou Sette and Bruce Bailey of Sunday's outbreak. All sides — Puerto Ricans, city officials and police — gave their version of how the outbreak began and what the outcome was.

But the Star-Ledger's week-long coverage often was misleading and superficial. Its first-day story contained a subtle yet persistent implication that the police were innocent victims of Puerto Rican aggression. Also the stories did not penetrate very deeply into the "why" of the violence after the fast pace of the first two days had subsided. The newspaper looked as if it were playing safe with Newark's powers-that-be, especially when it ran gushing editorial praise of the city officials' response.

The Star-Ledger did delve into underlying causes and conditions the following week in a painstaking seven-part examination of Puerto Rican problems and culture. But the series was so dispassionate and detached that it mentioned the disorders of the previous week only once. A mere two paragraphs out of 327 connected social conditions as possible cause with the violence as effect...

Other newspapers covered the story, but devoted less space and staff to it than did the Star-Ledger, the Times and the Daily News. The Elizabeth Journal, which regularly covers Newark, ran six stories by four different reporters from September 3 to September 6.

Joseph Baker recounted incidents of police roughness in his Tuesday story, and Jeffrey Stoll told of the Puerto Ricans' sense of powerlessness and grievance. Stoll admitted what many other reporters intimated: "It was a new thing about something I hadn't even thought about: we've all been worried about black problems for so long..."

The Bergen Record sent in Miles McBurney on Monday night, otherwise relying on AP stories. McBurney's story was probably the most probing

analysis of why the violence had erupted, with the possible exceptions of Peggy Ann Bliss's in the San Juan Star. McBurney, roaming the affected area alone and in a police car, sought out black and Puerto Rican patrolmen to get first-hand information, instead of relying on uncommunicative officials. No other reporter used minority patrolmen as a source...

While this evidence indicates that the newspaper consciously tried to avoid past mistakes in their coverage of the Labor Day disorder, there were some serious lapses. One problem is the ingrained habit of using well-worn code words that come readily to the fingers of the rewrite man but contain some seriously misleading connotations. Such words as "riot...pillaging...police brutality...mob...bands of roving youths...snipers..." are terse and dramatic, but they may convey to readers something that is completely at odds with the underlying events. In particular, the treatment of two issues showed the newspapers lapsing into persistent errors — reports of sniper fire and police brutality.

Reports of snipers firing at police or civilians are inflammatory. When those reports are not attributed, a newspaper vouches that the incidents have occurred. When sniper reports are attributed to police, the newspaper technically does not endorse the truth of the statement, but many readers will not notice the fine distinction...

The facts are clear that no newspaper was in a position to make an unattributed statement that there had been sniper fire during the disorder. No reporter saw or heard any sniper, as it is defined by Webster's: "A sharpshooter concealed to harass the enemy by picking off individual members, usually at long range with a telescopic rifle." It does not mean just any loud sound or flash of light occurring during an urban disorder, or even a certified instance of a drunk firing a pistol. All sniper incidents in the 1974 disorder should have been carefully attributed to the police, with due regard to the difficulty of telling whether flashes and loud cracks are gunshots or firecrackers...

The newspapers confronted the issue of police brutality in two ways in the Newark disorder: either when Puerto Ricans charged that it occurred or when reporters witnessed it.

How did the newspapers handle Puerto Rican charges of police brutality? Usually with such attributing words as "allegedly" or "charged." But in a curious semantic double standard, police charges of sniping were sometimes reported with the phrase "according to police," or with no attribution at all. The distinction seems insignificant but is not...

Thus, the issue of police brutality was handled with a skepticism that, in at least two instances, resulted in newspapers refusing to print eye-witness information from their own reporters. This contrasted sharply with the way the equally sensitive issue of sniper fire was handled.

In addition to the standard difficulties of covering four days of urban disorder, two special problems hampered efforts in the Labor Day disturbances. First, there was a lack of identifiable Puerto Rican leaders and sources. Second, only four reporters — Kihss, Narvaez, Welborn and Bliss — could speak Spanish adequately. Of these, only Narvaez is Hispanic...

Most non-Spanish-speaking reporters indicated that an ability to speak Spanish would have helped considerably in tracking down leads and covering all sides of the story. The best investigative stories of the week — by Pat Clark in the Daily News, Sullivan in the Times, and Dan Dolan and Zana Welborn in the Star-Ledger — stemmed from their decision to accompany someone who could translate...

Reporters and Puerto Ricans differed inconclusively on whether or not reporters of Hispanic descent would have an advantage over "Anglo" reporters who speak Spanish. Many, such as Marina Berkowitz, felt that an Anglo reporter could never feel what it's like to be a Hispanic nor fully understand the culture.

Others, such as Joe Sullivan, noted that "reporters tend to be reporters and not special interest guys." Sullivan felt that a reporter's "sensitivity doesn't depend necessarily on his racial or ethnic background." Some questioned whether an Hispanic reporter could be impartial in a controversial situation involving his own people.

Despite these questions, everyone agreed that newspapers need more Spanish-speaking reporters... But qualified Hispanics are difficult to recruit, the papers claim.

The dearth of sources also stemmed from the newspapers' lack of regular coverage of the Puerto Rican community...

Although the shortage of Hispanic sources and reporters creates problems in major American dailies, Puerto Ricans also share responsibility for the situation. They themselves are politically disorganized, at least in Newark, having demonstrated during and since the disorders that no Puerto Rican "leader" can claim a wide following... The lack of organized leadership could be damaging when coupled with the newspapers' penchant for depending on printed news releases and formal news conferences. Tex Novellino of the Star-Ledger epitomized this view when he said, "We printed both sides when they came in to see us..."

To Puerto Rican and city officials, follow-up of the disorders has gotten spotty coverage that is typical of

Continued on page S4

JURADO

Viene de la página 51

a caminar con él hasta la Alcaldía para ventilar sus querellas. A esto siguió la caminata. Para toda intención y propósito, el disturbio en el parque había terminado.

Esa noche, en la Alcaldía, el Alcalde se reunió con aquellos que reclamaban ser portavoces de la comunidad Puertorriqueña; trató de mitigar sus temores, investigar la alegada muerte de la niña, hizo arreglos para que se tomara una pronta acción en las cortes con respecto a los arrestados y, en general, asumió el rol de pacificador. Obviamente, no se llegó a conclusión alguna. Se hizo evidente que ninguna persona o personas eran de hecho portavoces de la comunidad Puertorriqueña. La comunidad Puertorriqueña, al igual que otras comunidades, consta de muchos líderes y otros que se autodenominan líderes; pero ninguno de ellos habla con una voz común a los que supuestamente representan. El Alcalde hizo arreglos para que el grupo se dispersara y accedió a reunirse con un comité de ellos el día siguiente.

Aún cuando el Alcalde anticipaba hacer negociaciones el próximo día, había algunas personas cuyo interés era el de evitar que se produjera cualquier diálogo significativo. Durante la noche se prepararon y distribuyeron hojas sueltas haciendo un llamado a los Puertorriqueños para venir a la Alcaldía. El disturbio espontáneo de Septiembre Iro, habría de convertirse en un disturbio orquestado el día 2 de Septiembre.

Mientras el Alcalde y sus consejeros se reunían separadamente con dos distintos comités, ambos reclamando representar la comunidad, otros instigaban hasta el frenesí a la muchedumbre afuera de la Alcaldía. La Alcaldía se convirtió prontamente en el blanco de piedras, rocas y botellas. Se rompieron ventanas y se hizo daño a la propiedad. La bandera Americana fue bajada del asta y la bandera Puertorriqueña fue izada. El desorden prevaleció.

Aún cuando ha sido una triste obligación de este Gran Jurado el criticar los excesos policíacos, es evidente que cada uno de estos incidentes de exceso policíaco fue precedido por una actividad criminal masiva a intolerable por parte de miembros de la población civil. Es desafortunado el que estos perpetradores civiles no fueran aprehendidos en la mayoría de estas ocasiones. Sin embargo, aún cuando la falta de conducta de civiles sin identificar hace que comprendamos mejor la subsiguiente falta de conducta de los oficiales policíacos, también sin identificar, esto no es razón para justificar la acción de estos policíacos.

Durante todo el curso de las negociaciones y los disturbios, un grupo substancial de policíacos fue apostado dentro del edificio de la Alcaldía. Es evidente que cuando se dió la orden de salir a controlar la muchedumbre, a estos policíacos, algunos de ellos reaccionaron con violencia, a la violencia que habían visto. Se hizo uso de fuerza excesiva en contra de los miembros del público que huían de la Alcaldía. La policía, ni distinguí, ni pudo hacerse distinción alguna, entre aquellos en el público que solamente vinieron como espectadores y aquellos que eran parte de los forajidos. La violencia pública dió paso a la violencia policíaca.

Durante el curso de este disturbio, una persona fue muerta, David Perez. David Perez se encontraba en la Calle William, en Newark, a poca distancia de la Alcaldía. Había estado frente a la Alcaldía antes de que la muchedumbre fuera dispersada. Miembros de la Policía Montada de Newark habían sido apostados como reserva en la Avenida University durante el disturbio. Esta Policía Montada recibió orden de ir a la Alcaldía para ayudar a dispersar la muchedumbre. Procedieron a hacerlo a través de la Calle William hasta la Calle Broad. En la Calle William, de acuerdo a varios testigos oculares, Pérez fue golpeado en la cabeza por un miembro de la Policía Montada. Su cuerpo fue abandonado en la intersección de la Calle William con la Calle Halsey, donde fue encontrado y removido por oficiales, en ropa civil, de la Policía de Newark. Pérez fue llevado al Hospital Martland, donde subsiguientemente murió. De acuerdo al Médico Forense, su muerte fue causada por fracturas en el cráneo, ocasionadas al ser golpeado por un instrumento sin punta ni filo, tal como una macana.

Cada miembro de la Policía Montada, de turno ese día, fue llamado a testificar ante este Jurado. Cada uno de ellos negó tener conocimiento sobre este fatal incidente. Un grupo representativo de fotografías de oficiales a caballo fue mostrado a cada uno de los testigos oculares. Cada testigo oficial declaró que los casos de protección contra motines oscurecían los rostros de los oficiales policíacos y que ningún número de placa era visible.

En las horas de la noche de Septiembre 2 de 1974, los disturbios continuaron en el área Sur de la Calle Broad. Se produjeron incendios callejeros en la Avenida Pennsylvania y la Calle Parkhurst. Cuando un camión de bomberos llegó al lugar del incendio, éste fue apedreado por jóvenes Puertorriqueños del sexo masculino. Algunos bomberos fueron heridos. El equipo sufrió daños. Fernando Córdova estaba presente en esta ocasión. La Policía de Newark acudió a la escena y se dispararon algunos tiros. Subsecuente y supuestamente este mismo grupo de motzabets prendió fuegos callejeros en las Calles Parkhurst y Broad. La Policía de Newark también acudió a estas áreas y se dispararon numerosos cartuchos de bala. Fernando Córdova estuvo también en este local. Fue en esta área donde un joven que había sido herido en el pecho pidió ayuda a policíacos de Newark, sin identificar, quienes procedieron a golpearlo hasta dejarle en el piso herido y sin ayuda. Varios civiles le llevaron luego al hospital.

Un hombre huyó del fuego policíaco entrando a una vivienda de varias familias, en el 1124 de la Calle Broad, en Newark. Se hizo un disparo de escopeta a una ventana del 2do. piso de la mencionada vivienda, hiriendo a este hombre en la espalda. No se levantaron cargos criminales contra ninguna de estas personas. Ambos estaban desarmados. No existen informes de la policía sobre ninguno de estos incidentes.

Fernando Córdova murió de un tiro de escopeta que entró por su costado izquierdo y perforó su corazón. Testigos de buena reputación aseguran haberlo visto en esta locación. Declaraciones de alta credulidad indican que su cuerpo fue cargado hasta el interior de un automóvil de la Policía de Newark, por oficiales de la policía, sin identificar. Su cuerpo fue encontrado en las tempranas horas de la mañana del día 3 de Septiembre de 1974, tirado en un solar vacío y abandonado, en la Avenida New Jersey Railroad. No existe informe de la Policía sobre este incidente. Fuera del daño aparente producido por una escopeta al edificio en el 1124 de la Calle Broad, solo se descubrió un artículo de evidencia tangible en esta locación. El día después del incidente, un ciudadano Puertorriqueño hizo entrega de una cartuchera de balas a un detective de Newark, también de origen Puertorriqueño. Esta cartuchera fue más tarde desechada por el detective, supuestamente porque estaba dañada. Cualquier posibilidad de determinar de qué escopeta fue disparada, quedó —por lo tanto— destruida.

El Fiscal del Condado de Essex trajo ante este Gran Jurado, durante extensas vistas públicas, a cada testigo disponible, incluyendo a testigos que este Gran Jurado citó como resultado de los testimonios ofrecidos en vistas anteriores. El Gran Jurado está satisfecho por el hecho de que todos los ángulos de la evidencia sobre esta controversia —disponible al momento— fueron escuchados, y está preparado para informar sobre sus conclusiones y recomendaciones.

Con respecto a la conducta observada en el Festival en el Parque Branch Brook, el Gran Jurado encuentra y recomienda lo siguiente:

Al permitir que organizaciones, con una matrícula de miembros de buena fe, conduzca festividades étnicas en sus facilidades, la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex rinde una contribución enconmable a la comunidad, y debe ser estimulada y continuada.

Que como condición para cualquier permiso que se otorgara,

se requiera del liderato de cada organización que auspicie tales festividades, el notificar a sus miembros los reglamentos que gobiernan el uso de los terrenos de los parques, y que este liderato, con anterioridad al evento, designe un número suficiente de miembros que puedan actuar como alguaciles durante el festival. Estos alguaciles deben ser claramente identificados por medio de bandas distintivas en las mangas, y deben responsabilizarse por hacer saber a sus miembros y a sus invitados cuáles son los reglamentos y por conseguir que estos se cumplan voluntariamente. La ayuda de la Policía debe estar disponible, solo en casos en que el cumplimiento voluntario sea rehusado.

Que la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex revise los reglamentos concernientes al consumo de bebidas alcohólicas en los terrenos del parque, de modo que se pueda determinar si se debe permitir el consumo de vinos y cervezas durante los festivales y pic-nics que se lleven a cabo mediante permiso. La presencia de un reglamento que prohíba tal consumo, o la supuesta entendimiento de que la policía no lo hará cumplir (a no ser por excepciones selectivas), tan solo pueden engendrar falta de respeto hacia la ley.

Que la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex revise los reglamentos que prohíben la venta de comidas, para determinar si la venta de tales alimentos durante los festivales que se conduzcan mediante permiso pueda ser permitida sujeta a las leyes de salubridad locales y estatales. La ejecución esporádica de estos reglamentos pueden causar confusión y falta de respeto hacia la ley.

Que ya que los juegos de azar están prohibidos por ley, consistentemente, toda persona que use las facilidades de los parques, debe cumplir estas leyes.

Con respecto a la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex, el Gran Jurado concluye y recomienda lo siguiente:

Que la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex debe refrenar el uso de la Policía Montada dentro de muchedumbres atestadas y estáticas. Ya bien sea porque el caballo se desboca debido a la conducta criminal de miembros de la muchedumbre, o que miembros de la muchedumbre sean presas del pánico debido a la presencia del caballo, el resultado es el mismo: habrá personas inocentes expuestas a ser lesionadas.

Que hubo una falta de comunicación fundamental entre la Policía del Condado de Essex y la Policía de Newark, y que existe una falta de comprensión con respecto al hecho de que la responsabilidad principal del orden y el bienestar público en los terrenos del parque, descansa en la Policía del Parque. Como resultado de esto, se siguieron dos métodos contradictorios al tratar de colucionar el disturbio. La Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex escogió abandonar el área al producirse el disturbio. La Policía de Newark escogió el uso masivo de la presencia policíaca y el fuego de armas. Es evidente que cualquier fuerza policíaca local que ofrezca ayuda a la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex debe hacerlo al pedido y bajo la jurisdicción de ese Departamento. El actual sistema de comunicaciones entre estos departamentos debe ser estudiado y mejorado para evitar métodos de solución contradictorios para un mismo problema.

Que la Policía de Parques del Condado de Essex debe ejercitar una debida supervisión sobre su personal policíaco al controlar el uso de armas de fuego y para determinar el si un arma de fuego ha sido o no descargada por su personal, a pesar de provocaciones extremas.

Con respecto al Departamento de la Policía de Newark, el Gran Jurado concluye y recomienda lo siguiente:

Que la mayoría de los miembros del Departamento de la Policía de Newark se conduzca de acuerdo a su responsabilidad profesional como oficiales de la Policía al enfrentarse a ataques violentos y daños desenfrenados, de modo que, como resultado, se eviten daños y lesiones substanciales a personas y propiedades.

Que el Departamento de la Policía de Newark, sin embargo, falló totalmente al ejecutar aquellos de sus reglamentos que tratan sobre el uso de armas de fuego. Estos reglamentos no solo definen exactamente las circunstancias bajo las cuales deben usarse las armas de fuego, pero también requieren un informe administrativo por parte de cada policía que descargue el arma. Los reglamentos reconocen claramente la responsabilidad que la sociedad adjudica al privilegio que tiene un oficial de la Policía para llevar un arma. El expediente presentado ante este Gran Jurado muestra que esos reglamentos fueron totalmente ignorados. Numerosas armas de fuego fueron disparadas bajo circunstancias que no están justificadas por estos reglamentos. Ningún oficial policíaco presentó un informe administrativo. Cada oficial de la Policía que fue traído ante este Gran Jurado, con solo una excepción, negó el haber disparado su arma. Cada oficial superior y cada oficial de la Policía profesó inhabilidad para identificar otros oficiales de la Policía de Newark que ellos vieran disparando las armas de fuego. Aún cuando el Departamento de la Policía de Newark mantiene archivos sobre la asignación de armas y municiones, sus records para este período reflejan el que ningún cartucho de municiones fue disparado y que todas las municiones expedidas fueron devueltas. Existe abundante evidencia de que esto es falso. Significativamente, durante todo este disturbio, no se ofreció informe o testimonio que rindiera evidencias de que algún civil disparara o tuviera en su persona un arma de fuego. Hubo un solo caso de alegado fuego de un francotirador. A este respondió el fuego pesado de armas manuales y escopetas de la policía en dirección a los pisos altos del edificio de apartamentos de familia en la 7ma. Ave. Como resultado, una ama de casa que se encontraba en su apartamento recibió lesiones. Ningún francotirador fue arrestado. No se encontraron cartuchos de bala. Se hace evidente que la falla universal de los oficiales de la Policía al no rendir los informes requeridos sobre este incidente, es equivalente a una conspiración de silencio en la que participan, no solo los propios oficiales sino también sus superiores. Este Gran Jurado recomienda conformemente, que el reglamento departamental que exige a un oficial de la policía el informar sobre la descarga de un arma de fuego, sea enmendada para requerir que, en adición al informe del oficial en cuestión, los otros oficiales policíacos presentes durante el hecho lo informen también. Este Gran Jurado recomienda además que la asignación de armas de fuego y escopetas sea la responsabilidad de aquellos que están al más alto nivel de comando: que todos los medios disponibles para el control de estas armas sean utilizados, y que se haga una identificación balística de las municiones dentro de lo posible. Esto deberá hacerse independientemente de los informes administrativos para que exista algún medio de determinar si un arma ha sido disparada y si las municiones devueltas son las mismas que fueron asignadas.

Que la Policía de Newark se enfrentó a un desorden, al frente de la Alcaldía, instigado por personas que desaban provocar una confrontación, y que, miembros de la Policía de Newark reaccionaron excesivamente hacia esta conducta desordenada, administrando castigo inmediato a miembros de la muchedumbre. Numerosas personas recibieron lesiones en la cabeza y otro tipo de heridas mientras estaban en el vecindario de la Alcaldía. Cada persona reclama haber sido un espectador, o haber estado de compras. Ninguna de estas personas fue arrestada ni acusada de crimen alguno. Las películas tomadas del incidente, así como el lugar donde se encontraban las personas al ser heridas, reflejan el que ya la Policía había obtenido su propósito de dispersar y eliminar la muchedumbre de frente de la Alcaldía, antes de herir a estas personas. Este Gran Jurado solo puede concluir, que los ataques fueron de naturaleza punitiva y que constituyeron un uso excesivo de fuerza policíaca.

Este Gran Jurado recomienda que se ofrezca un extenso entrenamiento y reentrenamiento a la Policía de Newark en el control de motines y en el control de muchedumbres. Lo que preocupó especialmente a este Gran Jurado, fueron los casos del uso impropio de macanas, que causaron lesiones graves en la cabeza. El único obstáculo mayor al que se enfrentaron este

Gran Jurado y el Fiscal durante la investigación, fue la inhabilidad de las víctimas y testigos oculares para identificar a los oficiales de la policía envueltos en estos casos. De mayor significado aún, fue la incapacidad demostrada por los oficiales de la policía, y sus superiores, para identificarse mutuamente. Es evidente que los cascos contra motines y los escudos faciales son igual de eficientes como protección, que como máscaras para esconder la identidad de quien los usa. Ningún testigo recuerda haber visto siquiera la placa oficial, con su número de cuatro dígitos, que debe llevar todo policía. Es la recomendación de este Gran Jurado que todo caso contra motines se marque con el número de placa del policía que lo use, en un color y tamaño que sea fácilmente visible a la distancia. Es la recomendación de este Gran Jurado, que cada oficial lleve una placa con su nombre además del número de placa oficial.

Es la práctica de la División de Asuntos Internos del Departamento de la Policía de Newark, la de confundir aún más al ciudadano que presenta una querrela contra un oficial de la policía, mostrándole ocho (8) volúmenes que contiene fotografías de cada miembro de la Policía de Newark, para que el querellante haga una identificación. No se hace un esfuerzo para reducir el número de fotografías mostradas, que puedan conformarse a los datos específicos y personales del policía sobre el cual se queja la víctima. Indistintamente de la edad, raza, tamaño, color y sexo del policía en cuestión, y de la hora en que ocurrió el incidente, el ciudadano querellante tiene que revisar las fotografías de todos los miembros del Departamento. Un policía sospechoso, podrá no tener muchos derechos que otro ciudadano cualquiera, pero eso no quiere decir que tenga más. Es la responsabilidad de aquellos dentro del Departamento de la Policía de Newark, a quienes se les ha asignado el deber de investigar las alegaciones de maleficencia de la policía, el reducir la selección de fotografías a la de aquellos oficiales cuyas asignaciones y descripciones les hacen posibles sospechosos. Solo en el caso de que no exista algún tipo de identificación específica, se someterán para la identificación las fotografías de todos los miembros del Departamento.

Que el actual sistema para grabar transmisiones radiales no funciona. En un esfuerzo por seguir el rastro de los automóviles y de las transmisiones radiales durante los disturbios, este Gran Jurado pidió acceso al uso de grabaciones en cinta magnetofónica que se hacen de rutina y se archivan en el Departamento de la Policía de Newark. El Gran Jurado descubrió que esas cintas, ni se pueden oír ni entender. El Departamento de la Policía tenía conocimiento de que esta deficiencia ha existido por algún tiempo. Se nos informa que un sistema de reemplazo habrá de ser instalado. El Gran Jurado recomienda que a esto se le dé la más alta prioridad.

Este Gran Jurado concluye finalmente que las muertes de David Perez y Fernando Córdova fueron resultado de actos criminales por parte de miembros de la Policía de Newark, cuyas identidades personales no son del conocimiento de este Gran Jurado. Toda la evidencia presentada ante este Gran Jurado apoya esta conclusión. La ausencia total de evidencia justificativa por parte del Departamento de la Policía de Newark, tanto al negar la responsabilidad o justificación por las muertes, nos obliga a llegar a esta conclusión. Este Gran Jurado recomienda que la investigación de estas dos muertes, permanezca abierta, con la esperanza de que testigos adicionales, civiles o de la Policía, salgan a ofrecer información pertinente a las autoridades.

Este Gran Jurado fue instruido para considerar cualquier causa fundamental de los disturbios que surgieron de las relaciones entre la Policía y la comunidad Puertorriqueña y de los problemas dentro de esa comunidad. No se pudo aducir evidencia persuasiva que indicara que la causa de los disturbios fuera otra que la de los eventos que hemos presentado aquí. Sin embargo, el Gran Jurado aprueba expresamente los esfuerzos del Departamento de la Policía por obtener oficiales Puertorriqueños de habla Hispana y otros oficiales representativos de nuestras minorías y recomienda que estos esfuerzos sean ampliados.

Sometemos respetuosamente a todos los ciudadanos del Condado de Essex el que un Departamento policíaco, para bien o para mal, es un espejo de la comunidad a la que rinde servicios. Si un cuerpo substancial de los ciudadanos de una comunidad siente la libertad de echarse a las calles a infringir daños desenfrenados a otras personas, o a la propiedad de otros, un cuerpo substancial de oficiales de la Policía se sentirá libre de responder de la misma manera. La sociedad tiene derecho a imponer los niveles más altos a su Policía. No debe sorprenderse si no todos sus oficiales cumplen con esos niveles.

Este Gran Jurado ha dedicado gran parte de esta Presentación de Evidencias a informar sobre instantes casos de falta de conducta policíaca y a hacer sugerencias sobre la acción oficial que debe tomarse para enfrentarse a injusticias futuras. Es la opinión de este Gran Jurado que estas son sus funciones verdaderas, ya que existen oficiales elegidos o asignados que tienen el poder de tomar una acción afirmativa al respecto. Sin embargo, el Gran Jurado no quiere que ningún miembro de la comunidad vaya a concluir que este Gran Jurado acepta, tolera o condona este disturbio civil, o a los participantes del mismo.

En los eventos bajo investigación, el grupo minoritario y sus líderes fallaron en cumplir con sus responsabilidades. Los ciudadanos de este grupo hicieron caso a las instigaciones de la chusma y reaccionaron contra la autoridad. La combinación de esta falta de responsabilidad, que se prolongó por tanto tiempo, y el fallo de los oficiales de la paz, causaron los resultados horrendos a que nos referimos.

Este Gran Jurado condena al populacho, a las acciones del populacho, y de los individuos que disfrazan sus crímenes cobijándose en el populacho. Los grupos minoritarios tienen los mismos deberes y obligaciones que todos los otros ciudadanos. Cuando se ignoran estos deberes y obligaciones para infringir daños desordenados y herir a sus conciudadanos en la consecución de lo que ellos —o sus autoasignados líderes, los instigadores, y las personas descontentas— conciben como sus derechos, la cosecha será de acuerdo a las heridas que siembren. Desafortunadamente no solo aquellos miembros minoritarios que se alimentan de la disensión, desorganización y división, sufren; sufre también la mayoría minoritaria que se cibe a la ley. Hasta que todos los miembros de los grupos minoritarios y mayoritarios reconozcan que los disturbios civiles y motines no son las vías válidas para ejercitar nuestras legítimas demandas, y que tal conducta genera una reacción adversa, no solo hacia su conducta criminal sino también hacia sus aspiraciones legales, no podremos tener una coexistencia pacífica en el seno de nuestra comunidad.

Este Gran Jurado deplora el daño que sufrieron las víctimas inocentes de la violencia pueblerina. Una vida anciana perdió un negocio que requirió toda una vida para establecerse. A esta anciana se le negó protección policíaca por temor a más violencia y a heridas personales por parte de los amotinados. Otros sufrieron daños a la propiedad, pero no pérdidas. Nadie salió ganando. Las personas que participaron en la violencia, no rindieron servicio alguno al grupo que pretendieron representar, ni a la comunidad total. Todos los ciudadanos de esta comunidad, no importa de qué raza, credo y color, deben evitar la acción de la chusma y los motines. Estos tan solo alimentan el odio y la falta de tolerancia hacia otros.

Respetuosamente pedimos que copia de esta Presentación de Evidencias sea sometida a la atención de las siguientes personas: El Gobernador del Estado de Nueva Jersey El Juez Superior de la Corte Suprema de Nueva Jersey El Fiscal General del Estado de Nueva Jersey La Junta de Proprietarios del Gobierno del Condado de Essex (Board of Chosen Freeholders) Los Comisionados de la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex El Alcalde de la ciudad de Newark El Director de la Policía de Newark

Para el Gran Jurado

POR: PAUL T. MURPHY, Primer Ayudante del Fiscal
Fechado: Febrero 24 de 1975.

GRAND JURY

Continued from page 51

claimed to be spokesmen for the Puerto Rican community, attempted to assuage their fears, investigate the alleged death of the young girl, arranged for speedy court action for those arrested and in general played the role of peacemaker. Obviously, no conclusions were reached at that time. It was apparent that no one person or persons was in fact a spokesman for the Puerto Rican community. The Puerto Rican community, like other communities, has many leaders and so called leaders and does not speak with a single voice. The Mayor arranged for the group to disperse and agreed to meet with a committee the next day.

While the Mayor anticipated negotiations the following day, there were those whose interest was in preventing any meaningful dialogue. During the night, flyers were prepared and distributed calling upon Puerto Ricans to come to City Hall. The spontaneous disturbance of September 1st was to be an orchestrated disturbance of September 2nd.

While the Mayor and his advisors met separately with two committees, both purporting to represent the community, others were whipping the crowd outside City Hall into a frenzy. City Hall soon became the target of rocks, stones, and bottles. Windows were broken and property damaged. The American flag was run down the flag pole and the Puerto Rican flag run up. Lawlessness prevailed.

While it has been the unfortunate duty of this Grand Jury to criticize police excesses, it is apparent that each of these incidents of police excess has been preceded by massive and intolerable criminal activity by members of the civilian population. It is unfortunate that the civilian perpetrators were for the most part not apprehended. While the misconduct of unidentified civilians makes understandable the subsequent misconduct of unidentified police officers, it cannot justify it.

During the entire course of the negotiations and the disturbance, a substantial body of police were kept inside City Hall. When the police were released from City Hall, it is apparent that some of their members reacted to the violence they had witnessed with violence. Excessive force was directed against members of the public fleeing City Hall. No distinction was made, or could be made, between those who were present as onlookers and those who were part of the mob. Public violence begot police violence.

During the course of this disturbance one person was killed. David Perez. David Perez was on William Street in Newark, a short distance from City Hall. He had been present at City Hall before the crowd was dispersed. Members of the Newark Mounted Police had been held in reserve on University Avenue during this disturbance. The Newark Mounted Police were called to City Hall to assist in dispersing the crowd. They proceeded by way of William Street to Broad Street. On William Street, according to several eyewitnesses, Perez was beaten over the head by a Mounted Policeman. He was left lying in the intersection of William Street and Halsey Street where he was found and removed by Newark Police officers in plain clothes. He was taken to Martland Hospital where he subsequently died. His death was caused by a fractured skull occasioned by being hit with a blunt instrument, such as a night stick, according to the Medical Examiner.

Every member of the Mounted Police force on duty that day was called before this jury. Each denied any knowledge of the fatal incident. A representative group of photographs of the horsemen was shown to each eyewitness. Each eyewitness stated that the riot helmets obscured the officer's face and that no badge number was visible.

In the evening hours of September 2nd, 1974, disturbances continued in the South Broad Street area of the City. Fires were started in the street at Pennsylvania Avenue and Parkhurst Street. When the Newark Fire Truck arrived it was stoned by young Puerto Rican males. Firemen were hurt. Equipment was damaged. Fernando Cordova was present at that time. Newark Police came to this scene and shots were fired. Subsequently, street fires were started, presumably by this same group, at Parkhurst Street and Broad Street. Newark Police came to this location and fired numerous rounds. Fernando Cordova was also at this location.

At this location, a youth who had been shot in the chest sought assistance from unidentified Newark Police and was beaten to the ground by them and left wounded and unattended. Civilians later took him to the hospital.

One man fled from the police fire into a multi-family dwelling at 1124 Broad Street, Newark. A shotgun blast was fired through a second floor window of that building hitting him in the back.

No criminal charges were made against either of these persons. They were both unarmed. No police report exists on any of these incidents.

Fernando Cordova was killed by a shotgun blast which struck him in the left side and perforated his heart. Creditable witnesses place him at this location. Creditable testimony has his body being loaded into a Newark Police car by unidentified police officers. His body was found in the early morning hours of September 3rd, 1974, dumped in an abandoned vacant area on New Jersey Railroad Avenue. No police report exists of this incident. Other than apparent shotgun damage to the building at 1124 Broad Street, only one tangible piece of evidence was discovered at this location. A shotgun shell casing was turned over to a Newark Detective of Puerto Rican origin by a Puerto Rican citizen after the day in question. This casing was later thrown away by the Detective allegedly because it was in a damaged condition. Any possibility of determining the shotgun from which it was fired was destroyed.

The Prosecutor of Essex County has brought before this Grand Jury, in extensive hearings, every available witness including witnesses requested by the Grand Jury as a result of testimony heard. The Grand Jury is satisfied that all presently available evidence has been heard from all sides of this controversy and is prepared to make its findings and recommendations.

With respect to the conduct of the festival in Branch Brook Park, the Grand Jury finds and recommends:

That ethnic festivals conducted by bona fide membership organization are a desirable contribution of the Essex County Park Commission to the community and should be encouraged and continued.

That as a condition of any permit, the leadership of each organization sponsoring such a festival be required in advance to notify members of regulations governing use of the Park lands, and that the leadership, in advance, designate a sufficient number of members to act as marshals during the festival. These marshals clearly identified by armbands should be charged with the responsibility of making known to members and guests the regulations and securing voluntary compliance. Police assistance should be available if voluntary compliance is refused.

That the Essex County Park Commission review its regulations concerning consumption of alcoholic beverages on Park lands to determine whether to allow the consumption of beer and wines at festivals or picnics conducted pursuant to permit, the presence of a regulation prohibiting such consumption coupled with the tacit understanding that the police will not enforce it, except selectively, can only breed disrespect for the law.

That the Essex County Park Commission review its regulation prohibiting sale of foods to determine whether sale of foods at festivals conducted pursuant to permit may be allowed subject to State and local health laws. The sporadic enforcement of this regulation caused confusion and disrespect for the law.

That so long as gambling is prohibited by law, those laws should be enforced consistently as to all Park users.

With respect to the Essex County Park Police, the Grand Jury finds and recommends:

That the Essex County Park Police should refrain from the use of Mounted Policemen in a closely packed stationary crowd. Whether the horse becomes unruly because of criminal conduct by members of the crowd or members of the crowd panic because of the presence of the horse, the result is the same, innocent persons are exposed to injury.

That there was a fundamental lack of communication between the Essex County Park Police and the Newark Police and a lack of understanding that the primary responsibility in the Park lands rests with the Park Police. This resulted in two contradictory approaches in handling the disturbance. The Essex County Park Police abandoned the Park to the disturbance. The Newark Police chose massive police presence and gunfire. It is apparent that any local police force rendering assistance to the Essex County Park Police should do so at the request and under the jurisdiction of that department. The present means of communication between departments should be studied and improved to prevent divided approaches to a single problem.

That the Essex County Park Police exercised proper supervision of its police personnel in controlling use of firearms and in determining that no firearms were discharged by its personnel despite extreme provocation.

With respect to the Newark Police Department the Grand Jury finds and recommends:

That the majority of the members of the Newark Police Department conducted themselves in accordance with their professional responsibility as police officers in the face of violent attacks and wanton damage with the result that more substantial injuries to person and property were avoided.

That the Newark Police Department, however, utterly failed to enforce its own regulations with respect to use of firearms. These regulations not only precisely defined the circumstances under which firearms may be used but also require an administrative report by each policeman who discharges a weapon. The regulations clearly recognize the responsibility which society attaches to the privilege of a police officer to carry a weapon. The record before this Grand Jury demonstrates that these regulations were totally ignored. Numerous weapons were fired under circumstances not justified by these regulations. No police officer made an administrative report. Each police officer brought before this Grand Jury, with only one exception, denied firing his weapon. Each superior officer and police officer professed inability to identify other Newark Police Officers who they had seen firing weapons. While the Newark Police Department maintains records of the issuance of shotguns and ammunition, its records for this period reflect that no round of ammunition was fired and that all ammunition was returned. There is an abundance of evidence that this was false. Significantly, during this entire disturbance no report or testimony was furnished evidencing that any civilian fired or was in possession of a firearm. One instance of alleged sniper fire was met by heavy police fire of handguns and shotguns in the direction of the upper stories of the multi-family dwelling on Seventh Avenue resulting in an injury to a housewife in her apartment. No sniper was arrested. No gun was recovered. No shell casings were found. It is apparent that the universal failure of police officers to make the required report is tantamount to a conspiracy of silence participated in not only by the officers themselves but by their superiors. This Grand Jury accordingly recommends that the departmental regulation requiring a police officer to report on the discharge of a weapon be amended to require a report, in addition, from any other officer present. This Grand Jury further recommends that the issuance of shotguns or similar weapons be a responsibility at the highest command level and that every available means be used to control, and identify, if possible, ammunition so that independent of an administrative report some means will exist to determine whether weapons have been fired and whether the ammunition returned is the same ammunition issued.

That the Newark Police were confronted with lawlessness in front of City Hall instigated by persons seeking to provoke a

PRESS

Continued from page 52

the attention, or inattention, given to Newark by the press...the Washington Post in 1967 sent a team of reporters to Newark after the riots to reconstruct the manner of each riot victim's death. In 1974, Star-Ledger reporters Dan Dolan and Zana Welborn were not given the nod to dig deeper into the events surrounding the two Puerto Ricans deaths, despite their beat in identifying one of the victims. Except for Joe Sullivan of the Times, who felt that "the police were winking at the killings," no one followed up either of the deaths...

In assessing over-all coverage of the Newark disorders, Puerto Rican leaders were critical of the daily press, Marina Berkowitz, for one, expressed little faith in the white press. She felt that "there was a concerted effort by the papers, to cover up the nature of the violence so that it wouldn't spread to other cities." She and many others have indicated that the violence of September may have been the only way for Puerto Ricans, like blacks before them, to gain recognition of their problems.

The most prevalent criticism was the failure of newspapers to explore and interpret the every day conditions leading to the disorders, especially before they occurred. A few Puerto Ricans expressed bitterness that the existence of armed, white vigilante groups and the unauthorized blocking-off of streets in an Italian neighborhood around Hudson Avenue (sic) went unnoticed or unreported.

The greatest irony is that the over-all impression communicated by Puerto Ricans about the press was best summed up by the Kerner Report in reference to blacks. "The media report and write from the standpoint of a white man's world. The ills of the ghetto, the difficulties of life there, the Negro's burning sense of grievance, are seldom conveyed..."

Now, in a city governed by the black majority, Puerto Ricans still make the same kind of charge against a press they call "white" and "Anglo." The majority press of this state and nation are as inescapably white and Anglo as their audience. This does not free it from responsibility for impartial reporting when dealing with the affairs of blacks, Puerto Ricans and other minorities. The consciousness of everyone has been now raised several notches since 1967 and the Kerner Commission report. But Newark in 1974 showed that some of the biases and worn-out formulas still can produce a double standard in the press that alienates minorities and misleads the majority.

confrontation and that members of the Newark Police overreacted to this conduct by administering summary punishment to members of the crowd.

Numerous persons sustained head injuries and other injuries in the City Hall vicinity. Each person claimed to be a sightseer or a shopper. None of these persons were arrested or charged with any crime. Each of these persons was allegedly fleeing City Hall when overtaken by police and assaulted with a nightstick. Films of the incident as well as the location of the persons injured reflect that the police had accomplished their purpose of removing the crowd in front of City Hall and breaking it up before the injuries were sustained. The Grand Jury can only conclude that the attacks were punitive in nature and constituted an excessive use of police force.

This Grand Jury recommends that extensive training and retraining be given to members of the Newark Police in riot control and crowd control. In particular, the improper use of the nightstick causing extensive head injuries was of particular concern to the Grand Jury.

That the single greatest obstacle to the investigation by this Grand Jury and by the Prosecutor was the inability of victims and eyewitnesses to identify the police officers involved. Of even greater significance was the inability of police officers and superiors to identify each other. It is apparent that the riot helmet and face shield are as efficient as a mask in concealing identification. No witness recalled even seeing, let alone remembering, an officer's badge with its small four digit number. It is the recommendation of this Grand Jury that riot helmets be stenciled with badge numbers in color and size readily visible from a distance. It is the recommendation of this Grand Jury that each officer wear a name tag in addition to a numbered badge. Further confounding the citizen with a grievance against a police officer is the practice of the Internal Affairs Division of the Newark Police Department of showing the complainant eight volumes containing photographs of every member of the Newark Police Department. No effort is made to narrow down the number of photographs shown to conform to the specifics furnished by the victim. Regardless of the age, race, size, sex and time of the incident, the citizen is shown photographs of the entire department. While a policeman suspected of crime has no less rights than any other citizen, his rights rise no higher. It is the responsibility of those within the Newark Police Department charged with the duty of investigating allegations of police wrongdoing to narrow down the photographic selection to those whose assignment and description makes them possible suspects and only in default of such identification submit pictures of the entire department.

That the present system of recording radio transmissions is not workable. In an effort to trace car locations and radio transmissions during the disturbance, this Grand Jury sought access to the tape recordings routinely made and preserved by the Newark Police Department. It discovered that the tapes cannot be heard and understood when played back. This deficiency was known to the department and has existed for some time. We are informed a replacement system is to be installed. The Grand Jury recommends this be given the highest priority.

This Grand Jury finally concludes that the deaths of David Perez and Fernando Cordova were the result of criminal acts by members of the Newark Police Department not known to the Grand Jury. All of the evidence heard by this Grand Jury supports this conclusion. The total absence of any exculpatory evidence from the Newark Police Department either denying responsibility or justifying the deaths mandates it. This Grand Jury recommends that the investigation of these two deaths remain open in the hope that additional civilian or police witnesses will come forward to give information to the authorities.

This Grand Jury was instructed to consider any underlying causes of the disturbance arising out of relations between the police and the Puerto Rican community and problems within that community. No persuasive evidence was adduced indicating that the cause of the disturbance was anything other than those events set forth herein. However, the Grand Jury expressly approves the efforts of the Police Departments to obtain Spanish Speaking Puerto Rican Officers and other officers representing our minority groups and recommends these efforts be extended.

It is respectfully submitted to all of the citizens of the County of Essex that a police department for better or worse is a mirror of the community it serves. If a substantial body of the citizens of a community feel free to take to the streets to inflict wanton damage to the person or property of others, a substantial body of police officers will feel free to respond in kind. Society has a right to impose the highest standards on its police. It cannot be surprised when all of its officers do not measure up to this standard.

The Grand Jury has devoted the greatest part of this presentment to instances of police misconduct and suggestions for official action to prevent future wrongs. This, the Grand Jury, believes is its appropriate function since there are elected and appointed officials with the power to take affirmative action. However, the Grand Jury does not want any member of the community to conclude that this Grand Jury accepts, tolerates or condones the civil disturbance or the participants in it.

In the events under investigation, the minority group and its leaders failed in their responsibilities. The citizens of this group listened to the rabble rousers and reacted against authority. The combination of this irresponsibility, continuing for far too long, and the failure of the peace officers combined to cause the horrendous result to which we refer.

This Grand Jury condemns the mob, the mob action, and the individuals cloaking their crimes inside the mob. Minority groups have the same duties and obligations as all other citizens. When they ignore these duties and obligations and inflict wanton damage and injury on their fellow citizens in the pursuit of what they or some self-appointed leaders, instigators or malcontents conceive to be their rights, they will reap the same injuries they sow. Unfortunately, not only those members of the minority who thrive on dissension, disruption, and division suffer, its law abiding majority suffers also. Until all members of minority and majority groups recognize that riots and civil disturbances are not valid means to enforce legitimate claims and that such conduct generates an adverse reaction not only to their criminal conduct but also to their lawful aspirations, we cannot have peaceful coexistence in our community.

The Grand Jury deplores the damage that was suffered by innocent victims of mob violence. An aged widow lost a business it required a lifetime to build. Police protection was denied her for fear of further mob violence and personal injury. Others suffered property damage and loss. No one gained. The persons who participated in the violence did no service to the group they pretended to represent nor to the community at large. All citizens of this community of whatever race, creed or color must avoid mob action and riot. It only feeds hate and intolerance of all.

We respectfully request that copies of this presentment be distributed to the following:

- The Governor of the State of New Jersey.
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
- The Attorney General of the State of New Jersey.
- The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Essex.
- The Commissioners of the Essex County Park Commission.
- The Mayor of the City of Newark.
- The Police Director of the City of Newark.

For the Grand Jury

BY: PAUL T. MURPHY, First Assistant Prosecutor
 Dated: February 24, 1975.

BRIGHT BEGINNING FOR BICENTENNIAL



ABOVE: Gov. Byrne presents Bicentennial flag April 4 to Deputy Mayor Ramon Aneses at City Hall as Charles Cummings, Bicentennial chairman, and city officials look on...RIGHT: Irving Fitzg, graphics director of Essex County College, shows his winning Bicentennial logo to his wife and son, Byrne and Mayor Gibson; it will be used throughout year-long celebration...BELOW: Rev. Lloyd G. Schell, pastor of Old First Presbyterian Church, shows Mayor Gibson graves of Revolutionary patriots. Church, built in 1791, was designated Bicentennial Monument.



PHOTO BY PETER GOULD



Mayor Gibson and Thomas Murray, festival chairman for Bicentennial Committee, hoist new flag on the Liberty Pole in Military Park at Raymond Blvd. Flag-raising music was provided by Police Department band.



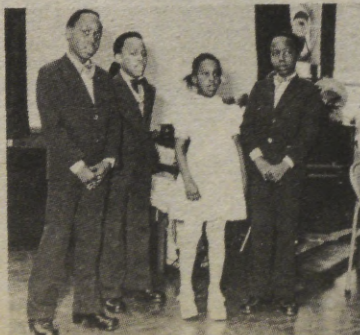
Photos
by
Roberta
Pfeifer



Musical program included Golden Age Chorale, directed by Nellie Grier, and (below) Lou Velardi and Paul Cummings of North Ward Educational and Cultural Center.



Performing at Old First Church were the renowned Alex Bradford and his Gospel singers, and (right) Angelo Cortinas, Spanish vocalist and city official.



Youngest entertainers were the Givens children, aged 6 to 10 from Harriet Tubman School. Traditional songs were offered by the Newark Madrigal Singers (at right), composed of public library employees.



RAHWAY PRISON: THE POWER OF POETRY

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and last in a series of articles on Rahway State Prison and the New Jersey Prisoners Art Colony. The writer, Sandra West Whiteurs, is a graduate of Weequahic High School and editor-in-chief of the Rutgers Observer, weekly newspaper for the Newark campus of the state university.

By SANDRA WEST WHITEURS

New Jersey Prisoners Art Colony members participate in all forms of the arts. Included in the league are writers of every stature.

There are political writers whose sharp minds and pens share a forum with the abilities of the late George Jackson, and others who are not as polished, but nonetheless worthy and deserving of an audience. Some Rahway inmates are authors of published books and others affect the classic bards, verbalizing their poetic songs.

Milton Boysey Collins, poet laureate of the Colony, has completed a book of short stories and poems entitled "The Rhythm." N.J.P.A.C. Administrator Walter Brown says of Collins: "His style is in keeping with the surroundings, culture and events of today. His intent is to expand awareness of the minute prisons we all have."

The following poem was featured in the monthly publication "Victus":

*And in the early morning
He shouted from the window
Hoping for an echo
To reassure himself
That he had not
Vanished in the night*

But morning refused to answer.

Of his writing Collins says, "I find that poetry gives me release. It expresses the facets of the dreamer within me who was more content to exist in the dreams rather than in reality, because there was no one in the reality who cared enough to lend incentive. It expresses the despair of soured dreams, frustration, loneliness and, at times, deep anger."

Frustration, loneliness and deep anger are main causes for inmate writings, and for poet Robert Chinn rhyming irreverence is the effect. His tone is haughty, reminding me of the Soledad Brother George Jackson, but he pulls your coat. A most prolific writer, his style makes it quite obvious that he never settles, but hand-picks every word.

CRIMINAL FACTORIES

*Society's rejects
Sentenced into exile and shame,
To factories that not only keep
But program to reclaim.*



'Art Outside the Walls'

Works by the N.J. Prisoner's Art Colony were exhibited and sold recently in the rotunda of City Hall. Art Colony is composed of 240 inmates of penal institutions throughout the state.

PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER

*Think not of them;
Criminals they will always be.
Feel not for them;
Have faith in our criminal factories.*

*Factories with no legal license
To enlighten, help or repair
The many faceless souls
Who are apathetically sent there.*

*Think not of them;
Criminals don't want to be free.
We need cheap labor
In our criminal factories.*

*Our factories are effective;
Eighty percent they will reclaim.
Twenty percent are driven to suicide
Or a hospital for the insane.*

Chinn's work has been published in "The Gallery," Rutgers-Newark literary magazine, and in his own poetry production, "ohs, oos & ahs sired by bars!" published by the New Jersey Prisoners' Art Colony. Prior to his incarceration, Chinn resided in Newark, working as an apprentice under Dozie Boatwright, a printer in this city. Inmate George Nelson is a vocal artist from the Original Black Poets group. He recites in a quiet, revolutionary tone...

Africa!
*She was life,
She was love,
She was everything!*



'Arte Fuera de la Muralla'

Los trabajos de arte de la Colonia de Arte de Prisioneros de N.J. estuvieron en exhibición y a la venta recientemente en la Rotonda de la Alcaldía. La colonia artística está compuesta de 240 reclusos de instituciones penales a través del Estado.

*Life had no meaning without her.
now she's gone...
But death seek me not.
The remembrance of her, has given me strength
to stand tall among the lost and forgotten.
I will always hear her voice;
The golden voice of a sister gone mad...
Africa!*

Wayne D. Roach is editor-in-chief of "The Podium," magazine of Rahway's treatment unit for sex offenders. His style, as seen in the poem "Doing," is the direct opposite of Chinn's, but more compliant with the self-searching found in Collins' work.

*Pardon me,
if you think I don't love you. I do.
You see,
the rust of your sabre, the wounds in my heart,
the stench upon my outstretched hand has
taught me to stop trying;
and now I have.*

*If you feel I have stepped on your feet,
I have; I would not step heavily as you.*

*If you feel I have drawn my sabre,
I have; I must combat your ignorance.*

*If you feel I have stopped trying, I have.
I have held your senseless sabre at bay -
preventing further pain,
excepting friction between opposing magnets.
Now I am doing; and waiting;
FOR YOU.*

NAACP PROJECT WARNS: SICKLE CELL'S NO HOAX

By JANICE NEWMAN

Sickle cell anemia has been referred to as a big hoax, not deserving all the attention that has been given it, another racist weapon to spread the notion that blacks are inferior beings, etc., etc., etc.

The NAACP, in conjunction with the Association for Sickle Cell Anemia of New Jersey, Inc., is working to show the community how much of a hoax it isn't, how dangerous sickle cell anemia really is, and how important it is to find out if you have either the disease or the trait.

On July 1, 1973, the Newark NAACP Sickle Cell Anemia Project (SCAP) began operations at the NAACP Multi-Purpose Center at 505 Clinton Ave. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Health Service and Mental Health Administration in Washington, D.C.

The grant for fiscal year 1975 is \$138,000. Curtis J. Way, acting director for the project, states that this increase of \$48,000 over 1974 has allowed the project to hire a full-service staff. Last year there were only a part-time lab technician and two hourly employees who did testing in the field, with other employees at the center trained to testing for walk-ins.

"We now have a fulltime lab technician and a fulltime lab trainee, a screening supervisor, a counselor, an outreach person and a project clerk. The positions of education specialist and director are still open."

Way explains how the project was getting away from doing testing in crowd scenes. "We want to be able to educate first, then test, and then, if necessary, counsel the person."

Getting people to come in and be tested is not as easy as it

and their children's future lives. A sickle cell victim has all the symptoms of an anemic (tires easily, feels headachy, lazy and cranky) plus painful "crisis" situations.

The "crisis" situations occur when the red blood cells break up and form odd elongated (sickle-like) shapes, which result in a "log-jam" in the blood vessels, preventing the normal flow of red cells carrying oxygen to various parts of the body. Whenever a sickle cell victim experiences a "crisis," the part of the body deprived of fresh blood and oxygen (i.e., liver, kidneys, intestines, joints, or any

other part of the body) becomes often too painful to touch. A "crisis" may last from two to six days and leaves the person sore and exhausted.

A person who is a "trait carrier" (he or she inherited only one abnormal gene from his/her parents), will not experience a "crisis" unless in a situation where there is not sufficient oxygen, thus weakening the normal cells that usually counteract the effects of the sickled cells (i.e., during deep-sea diving, in an unpressurized aircraft, in high altitudes).

Way stresses the confidentiality of the project. "Especially when dealing with the private sector, we do not tell the employer whether or not someone's test was positive, unless the person requests it. We will not even tell a doctor over the phone the results of a test. Once a company doctor called and said he was the person's personal physician." Positive tests are referred to health agencies, hospitals and physicians.

Way states that he hopes the project will be able to expand its services so that it will be able to enter the treatment area as well.

"Ideally, we would not longer be a project of the NAACP, but an actual full-service sickle cell treatment center."

There seems to be a lack of concern by employers and by the state itself with the dangers of sickle cell anemia. Way says "There is presently no disability insurance paid for sickle cell patients." Furthermore, New Jersey doesn't have a statistical

list on how many people have died from sickle cell anemia."

Way also referred to the belief that sickle cell anemia occurs only in blacks. "Sickle cell anemia and sickle cell trait have been known to affect people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, such as Jews, Greeks, Italians and other groups from the Mediterranean area. It is more prevalent though, among blacks." A few whites and Spanish-speaking people are now coming in for testing.

The project is now operating on a statewide basis, and is listed in telephone directories throughout the state. Way states that the project is presently concentrating in Newark, and Hudson and Passaic counties, but will go to other counties and South Jersey by invitation. The project trains people in other countries to do counseling and provide services.

SCAP is now doing education programs in schools, a service they could not provide during their first year of operations. The project still, however, cannot provide testing in schools due to an injunction preventing such testing.

Way and Ms. Knight both feel that by educating the children in school, they could then undergo testing after school. They are, however, hoping the injunction will be removed.

To receive more information about the project, call 248-2431 or 248-2432, or stop in at the Sickle Cell Anemia Project at the NAACP Multi-Purpose Center, 505 Clinton Ave.



Young people have been flocking to Madison Avenue Library at 790 Clinton Ave., one of two new store-front libraries in Newark. The other is at 282 First Ave. They opened earlier this year.

La juventud ha estado acudiendo en grandes números a la Biblioteca de la Ave. Madison, en el 790 de la Ave. Clinton. Esta es una de dos nuevas bibliotecas de Newark que abrieron a comienzos del año. La otra está localizada en el 282 de la 1ra. Ave.

All Booked Solid

People and Places

BREATHING, EASIER: The Essex County Park Commission recently found a good place for people who are interested in cleaner air — Newark! The commission was told by state authorities that air quality readings in Newark were better last year than in Morristown. And a recent report from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shows Newark's air has fewer pollutants than you'll find in New York, Buffalo or Albany, N.Y.

GARDEN VARIETY: Two modern sculptures have been installed recently in the Newark Museum garden, thanks to \$10,000 grants from two foundations. "No Object" is a 5-foot-high assembly of marble blocks by Philip Pavia, and "Australia No. 11" is a 6½-foot-high welded steel creation of Richard Stankiewicz. They join other garden attractions, including the 1790 schoolhouse, the old Prudential fountain, and a live coffee tree.

BUSY SIGNALS: The New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs has installed three new "Action Lines" for complaints and questions from the public. The numbers are 648-3537, 648-3538 and 648-3539. The division's operators provide information and advice to consumers, as well as taking complaints for further action. And for those who feel they've been ignored or mistreated by any state agency, there's the toll-free line to the Public Advocate in Trenton, 800-792-8600.

FUTURE FOCUS: Prize-winning essays in the "Newark 1980" contest have been printed in booklet form by The Kislak Organization. Telling their hopes for the city's future are Marie Ricciardi of Barringer High School, Odessa Page of Malcolm X Shabazz High, and Stephanie McDaniel of Arts High. Copies of the booklet, "Young People Speak Out," are available from the Kislak Organization, 1101 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131.

PART OF OUR PAST: A study of recent Black history in Newark was featured at a recent symposium sponsored by the State Historical Commission. The study was written by Clement A. Price, history instructor at Rutgers-Newark, and is entitled "The Beleaguered City as Promised Land: Blacks in Newark, 1917-1947."

HOME BASES: The Salvation Army's Emergency Lodge at 430 Main St., East Orange, provides temporary shelter — one to three days — for homeless women, children and families. Referrals can be made by any clergy, police officer, or agency representative to 672-0262 or 623-5959. Merchant seamen from many nations find a welcome at the Mariners International Center at 118 Export St., Port Newark (589-5828). A branch of the Seamen's Church Institute, the center offers soccer, meals, dances, movies, postal service, currency exchange, recreation, shops and religious services.

IT'S FOR REEL: The Newark Watershed Conservation and Development Corp. invites Newark residents to apply for permits to go fishing in the 64-square-mile Pequannock Watershed in the northwestern part of the state. The permits are only \$1 each, and can be bought at the agency's office on the 15th floor of the Griffith Building, 605 Broad St. (622-4521). Would-be fisherfolk must bring a state fishing license and identification when they buy permits.

BUS STARTS: In promoting Newark International Airport as "the quickest gateway" to Manhattan and New Jersey, the Port Authority has begun hourly bus service between the new terminals and the twin-towered World Trade Center in lower New York. And for those of us who'd rather come to Newark, there's the Transport of New Jersey No. 21 bus to downtown and West Market Street between 7:15 a.m. and 1 a.m., Acme Limousine to the Gateway Downtowner every half-hour from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., and taxis at all hours.

PLUS AND MINUS: In spite of all the gloom about the national economy and the plight of the city, the United Way raised \$4.7 million in its latest campaign — the largest sum ever collected in the drive, which supports more than 100 agencies in the Newark area. But apparently officials of one Newark college couldn't wait for an upturn in the city's image. And so, what used to be known as Newark College of Engineering is now officially known as the New Jersey Institute of Technology. If it's any consolation to your wounded local pride, one of the institute's divisions will still be known as NCE.

ROUSING HOUSING: The Veterans Administration at 20 Washington Place (645-3562) says many ex-GIs may be eligible for home loans under new, more lenient eligibility rules. The Mount Carmel Guild Community Mental Health Center is helping train Newark Housing Authority staff to spot troubled tenants and arrange treatment early. And the NHA has set up a daily telephone "lifeline" to check on elderly and handicapped tenants. The Sunshine Tele-Service is operated by 50 tenant volunteers.

WORD FROM THE Y'S: The 65-member Gymnastics Team of the Newark YMCA recently entered competition, and took several prizes at the Shore Gymnastic Meet. The group is directed by Roger Brown and Gloria Crockett, Y staff members, and volunteer Dave Green. The Downtown Y has also made a bit of interfaith history by serving as the setting for noontime Catholic Masses during Lent. The services were arranged by Msgr. John Hourihan of St. John's Church, which initiated Masses several years ago in a rented hall at the Gateway Downtowner. The services have been highly successful, the priest said.

LIKE FATHER...: A bit of political nepotism has been uncovered at City Hall, but it's about 70 years too late to do anything about it. A sharp-eyed observer recently checked out a big metal wall plaque on the second floor, just outside the City Council chamber. The plaque marks the construction of City Hall in 1902-06. At the top it notes that one of the mayors then was James M. Seymour. And at the bottom, the plaque lists the "consulting engineer" for the construction — James M. Seymour Jr. Oh well, government has always been good for family fun.

KNOWS HIS ABC'S



Paul Hopkins has been appointed a commissioner of the Newark Alcoholic Beverage Control board.

Hotel and Firms Accused on Pay

A Newark hotel, an engineering firm, and two cleaning firms have been cited for alleged violations of the federal wage and hour regulations.

The U.S. Department of Labor has asked the U.S. District Court to forbid future violations of the Equal Pay Act by the Robert Treat Hotel Urban Renewal Corp., Robert Treat Operating Co., Engineers, Inc., and Peter A. Cipriano, all of 50 Park Place, and Joseph Rosenthal of South Orange. They were accused of failure to pay equal rates for male and female workers, pay overtime, and keep proper records.

In a separate action, the federal court has granted an injunction against Allstate Cleaning Contractors and Atlantic Window Cleaning, Inc., both of 89 Frelinghuysen Ave., and Irwin Francis of South Orange. They were accused of failing to pay overtime and keep proper records.

The cases were brought by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, located in the Federal Building, 970 Broad St. The division's phone is 645-2279.

They Care...They Share

Some workers at City Hall want a "Share in Humanity" — so they've formed an organization by that name.

Carl (Tiny Prince) Brinson, chairman of the new group, says it will raise funds for needy families and senior citizens. Share in Humanity will also work with other groups to promote human development.

Serving with Brinson on the board are Hickman Holmes, Jane Bishkoff, Corrado Gigante and Joseph Volker. All are on the staff of the Newark Human Rights Commission.

Consumer Action

An unemployed woman who had recently been hospitalized and operated on received a bill from the hospital for \$867.45. She said she was unable to pay the bill because of her present financial situation.

Consumer Action called the hospital and arranged for the woman to pay off the amount in small monthly installments.

A resident of Aldine Street called Consumer Action after receiving a bill from a local department store, with purchases charged to her lost charge plate. Apparently someone had found her card and illegally charged \$415.74 to her account.

Consumer Action called the store and explained the situation. Since the woman had been in good standing with the store before the incident, all the illegal charges were deducted from her account.

A man from Mount Vernon Place asked Consumer Action to intervene on his behalf in the recovery of a deposit for the purchase of a house. The man had become unemployed, and could not live up to the obligations he originally had entered into.

Consumer Action, working through the realty company and the owner of the house, was able to obtain a full refund for the man's deposit of \$250.

Pre-School Council's Happy 10th Birthday

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Just trying to stay in existence is a significant effort for most federally-funded programs, which says something about the nature of government social concerns. But to be around for 10 years requires real talent, a credit recently achieved by The Newark Pre-School Council as it celebrated a decade of service to the city's children.

The Pre-School Council directs one of the largest full-year Head Start programs in the country. It operates 60 centers throughout Newark, with 1,925 pupils, and a full gamut of social services in health, nutrition, and family and psychological counseling. The agency has a budget of \$2.5 million annually.

Parent involvement is the cornerstone of Head Start, which is described as a "community-based, controlled and operated program." Commenting on the uniqueness of being among the city's oldest federal programs, Josephine Janifer, pre-school director, states: "We are here because we're providing a service which has proven to be valuable."

She notes with importance that "a meaningful educational program must be concerned with the total development of a child in order to be successful, and parents can and must play a vital role in that child's progress."

Head Start approaches the educational development of its four-year-olds on an individual basis, a trend more and more apparent in contemporary urban education programs. "We take each child from the point where he came in, and move him forward from there," she explains, adding that each child starts at a different level.

The original intent of the Head Start program was to provide the disadvantaged pre-schooler with the

educational foundation and motivation to compete more successfully in grade school. In keeping with this concept, Newark's Head Start works in cooperation with public school kindergartens to continue the motivation process of Head Start graduates.

The Pre-School Head Start program began in 1965 as a delegate agency of the United Community Corp. and received its funds through the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Four years later it was moved from OEO funding to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), a move which granted a type of permanency to the agency.

"People found Head Start to be one of the more valuable programs around," says Mrs. Janifer. "They could see the results in the children and we received good reports from parents."

Director Janifer does not feel that Head Start is doing all that it can, however. She explains: "Funding has limited what we can do, and we cannot reach all the children who need these services because of our limitations."

In order to reach the most students possible, the council operates two half-day sessions each school day, with 15 children per class, i.e., 30 children per day in each of the 60 centers. It operates ten months of the year (September-June) and utilizes the month of August to train staff.

Mrs. Janifer notes that the staff and facilities of Head Start could be used to provide services to other child development centers in the city.

Here are actual cases from the files of the Newark Office of Consumer Action, Newark's around-the-clock complaint and referral service. Consumer Action was designed to cut through red tape and make things happen fast when you have complaints about housing, trash, rats, welfare, discrimination, consumer frauds or any other problems. You can call 733-3630 any hour of the day or night, or visit our office at 24 Commerce St. on the 11th floor, Dennis G. Cherot is executive director of the Newark Office of Consumer Action, an agency under the office of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

A woman told Consumer Action she had sent a cigaret lighter back to the manufacturer to be repaired, and had not heard from them since then.

Consumer Action contacted the manufacturer and arranged for a replacement lighter to be sent to the woman.

After a fire had ravaged their apartment, destroying all of their furniture, a family from Columbus Homes turned to Consumer Action for a sympathetic ear.

Consumer Action contacted the Essex County Welfare Board, and arranged for emergency aid to be given to the family.

There has not been any heat in our apartment for four days, reported a woman from Pierce Street.

Consumer Action contacted the owner of the building, who arranged for the woman to buy some heating oil and deduct it from her rent money.

A woman from Littleton Avenue placed a \$150 down payment on a refrigerator, but never received it.

Consumer Action contacted the store manager, and within three days the woman reported she had received the refrigerator.

600G to Help Hard-to-Hire

Commissioner Ann Klein of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies and Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson have announced approval of a \$600,000 grant from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) for a "supported work" employment program in Newark.

The Newark program is one of 13 approved as part of a national demonstration for assisting hard-to-employ people to gain work experience which will help them to get regular public or private jobs.

The Newark program will provide work for former criminal offenders and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, through the performance of various services for city and non-profit agencies.

MDRC was established and is financed by the Ford Foundation and five federal agencies to support programs.

A new non-profit company, the Newark Services Corp. has been established to operate the program. The program is expected to be in operation this spring.

Planning for the project was done jointly by the Office of Newark Studies of Rutgers University and the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Members of the new corporation's board are Donald McCormick, vice president, Howard Savings Institution; Alan B. Goetze, urban affairs manager, N.J. Bell Telephone Co.; Robert E. Mulcahy, deputy commissioner of Institutions and Agencies; Nathan C. Heard, novelist and columnist for INFORMATION; Marion Kidd, director, Welfare Rights Organization; Herbert M. Groce Jr., vice president, N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry; Edwin E. Bess, employment manager, Bamberger's; Peter Yablonsky, president, Painters Local 777; Kenneth E. Peterson, director, North Jersey Community Union; Thomas Moya, executive director, Focus Economic Development Corp.; Councilman-at-Large Donald Tucker; Arthur Bowers, equal opportunity coordinator, Frank Briscoe Co., and John E. Eichler, assistant personnel manager, Public Service Electric & Gas Co.



Planning fund-raising projects for Weequahic senior class are, standing from left, Lorrie Thomas, treasurer; Jeri Marcus, adviser; Sharon Barnes, vice president, and Geraldine Moore, secretary, and seated, Lynn McCloud, president, and Leslie Jenkins, adviser.

REALLY CLASS-CONSCIOUS Weequahic Seniors Cook Up Ideas

There's a direct pipeline from the senior class at Weequahic High School to Newark residents — to the mutual advantage of all.

In an effort to raise class funds, the seniors have provided the community with services ranging from fast food to a car wash.

The projects were developed by class advisers, Mrs. Gerri Marcus and Mrs. Leslie Jenkins,

and an inventive group of class officers. The most spectacular success was the sale of 330 chicken dinners that put \$800 in the class treasury.

A team of 35 mothers cooked the trimmings for the chicken dinners, working from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the school's cooking room. Chicken was offered in three varieties, along with baked macaroni, potato salad, string beans, collard greens, corn bread and chocolate cake. Mrs. Julia Barnes and Mrs. Shirley Barnes were the parents who coordinated the food preparation.

More than half the dinners were delivered. A fleet of 15 cars, operated by teachers and students, sped the hot meals all over Weequahic, to North Newark, and as far as Maplewood and Hillside. Lynn McCloud and Cassandra Green were the seniors in charge of the delivery service.

Ideas keep pouring from the young senior advisers and the eager class officers. The car wash cleared \$300, a movie night that featured "Lady Sings the Blues" added \$500, and a couple of cake sales sweetened the pot further. Lynn McCloud, class president; Sharon Barnes, Geraldine Moore and Lorrie Thomas are the class officers, and they often double as car-washers and potato-peelers for the sake of their classmates.

TO LEO, WITH LOVE



Leo D. Schwarz retired recently as principal assistant assessor after 41 years of service with the City of Newark. He has been a legal assistant and head of the surveyor's section in the Office of Assessment. His fellow workers gave Schwarz a pocket calculator as a retirement gift.

Join an Underground Movement

Even parking can be a pleasure. That's the belief of the Newark Parking Authority, which has taken steps to improve security and provide a more pleasant atmosphere at the Military Park Underground Garage.

All the intercom stations on the three parking levels and in the elevators have been specially marked and made available to the public. Anyone needing help or information can be in immediate touch with an attendant by simply pushing a button marked "Intercom."

At most times, the intercom system now broadcasts soft music as part of an effort to make the underground facility more attractive. Parts of the garage have been repainted, and attendants outfitted in distinctive red jackets.

The improvements were initiated by Isaac Thomas Jr., who became executive director of the authority last September. The authority operates the 1,030-space garage, as well as eight parking lots in downtown Newark and neighborhood shopping districts.

One Busy Summer

Looking for something to do this summer? You may not have to look any further than the Newark Department of Recreation and Parks, which is offering activities for all ages. Here's a sample:

Music and cultural arts — development and presentation of vocal, instrumental, dance and dramatic talents.

Arts and crafts — leather, macrame, beads, drawing, painting and cultural art trips.

Swimming — learn-to-swim, water safety, swim teams, junior and senior lifesaving, and courses for toddlers and the handicapped.

Mobile units — music, skating, bicycles, boxing, shows, and arts and crafts.

Basketball — leagues for men and women, boys and girls, from ages 9 and above.

And, once again, there'll be play streets and day camps, and special activities in the Pequannock Watershed. For information, call Recreation and Parks, 2 Cedar St., 733-3940.

HE'S AHEAD



Detective George Thomas, chairman of National Black Policemen's Association, will be featured in the next issue of INFORMATION.

ALL from the HALL

A ROUNDUP OF RECENT NEWS IN CITY AGENCIES

CITY OFFERS LOANS, GRANTS FOR WEST SIDE HOUSING

Homeowners in Newark's West Side have been urged to take advantage of a housing rehabilitation program that is due to expire in August.

The Certified Area Program offers outright grants, as well as long-term, low-interest loans for fixing up properties in the 28 blocks bounded by Central, Littleton and South Orange avenues and S. 12th Street.

Since its inception as part of Newark's Model Cities program, the Certified Area project has given out more than \$238,000 in grants and loans to 24 homeowners in the area. Other applications are being processed.

Loans may be obtained at 3 per cent interest for periods from three to 20 years, and in amounts from \$500 to \$45,000. Grants are available for people who meet federal income requirements.

The Certified Area Program was merged last December with the Housing Development and Rehabilitation Corp., a semi-public agency which operates several programs. Applications and information are available from HDRC, 11 Hill St., Newark, N.J., 07102; the telephones are 621-6690 or 621-9005. The agency is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION HELPS TENANT IN COURT

The Community Organization Division of the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), an agency working to inform and organize residents, reports a small victory in the person of Theresa Hines of 25 Johnson Ave.

Mrs. Hines initiated a rent action at her apartment house when her attempts to get proper heating and repairs went unaddressed. As a result of the complaints being brought to court, Judge Nicholas Albano Jr. of the Essex County District Court conducted a tour of the apartment along with members of the MPDO staff, and ruled that Mrs. Hines be granted a \$100 rent rebate and the landlord make necessary repairs on the apartment.

Community Organization helped establish a tenants' association at the apartment house and is moving toward negotiation with the landlord, after a two-year battle started by Mrs. Hines.

Clarence Coggins, director, says Community Organization provides all kinds of protective services to Newark residents, including organizing block groups to keep streets clean and informing tenant groups of their rights. Mrs. Hines' case involved the Simms Realty Co. of 1183 Springfield Ave., Irvington, manager of the apartment house, which is owned by Spiotta & Co.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION EXPECTS MORE POWER

Pending passage of legislation now in committee in Trenton in Trenton, it is expected the Newark Human Rights Commission will gain new subpoena powers to deal with violations of equal opportunity laws in the city.

Daniel W. Blue, Jr., executive director of the commission, is optimistic about the move and foresees greater effectiveness in his agency. "The N.J. Division on Civil Rights and the district office of Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) have a tremendous backlog of New Jersey cases — particularly Newark. With the passage of such enabling legislation, Newark would be provided with the ability to render services more expeditiously," Blue said.

Two top officials of the EEOC, Edward Mercado, regional director, and Phillip Lee, district director, visited City Hall and expressed confidence that the legislation would soon be passed.

M.I.T. TO LET SUN SHINE AT WATERSHED

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has announced the city's 35,000-acre Pequannock Watershed will be the site of an energy conservation study to be conducted by faculty and students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The group will work with the Newark Watershed Conservation and Development Corp. to test the feasibility of solar energy and other energy systems in future development of the Watershed.

The study will concentrate on areas of the watershed which are being considered for recreational, housing, and commercial uses. The M.I.T. group is visiting the watershed on various occasions through June to collect information and conduct tests.

Gibson called the effort "another indication of the visibility that Newark's Watershed program is beginning to attain throughout the region." The Mayor noted in support of this contention that the American Institute of Architects had recently awarded a Certificate of Design Excellence to a proposed Newark recreational facility in the Watershed.

EDUCATION TASK FORCE SUPPORTS BOARD ACTION

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's Education Task Force has "applauded and supported" the adoption by the Newark Board of Education of unit control, which centralizes administrative power in the superintendent of schools.

"We are appalled that the obvious has taken so long for decisive action. This Task Force, along with other groups concerned with public education in Newark, has advocated a unit control system for over three years. This system focuses responsibility and provides for more effective administration. Most important, however, unit control provides for a chain of command against which to measure accountability — for parents, school administrators, Board members and citizens," Rev. James Scott, task force chairman, commented.

CITYWIDE SUMMER BASKETBALL LEAGUE ANNOUNCED

The Department of Recreation and Parks will open its citywide Summer Neighborhood Basketball League June 16, 1975, at John F. Kennedy Recreation Center.

There will be six divisions: Midget, ages 9-12; Junior, 13-15; Senior, 16-19; Open, 20 and over; Girls', 13-15, and Women's, 16 and over.

The league will be governed by NCAA high school rules. All rosters must be submitted by coach or team captain by May 28 to Department of Recreation, 2 Cedar St., fifth floor.

For further information, contact Jeraldyn James at 733-3881 for the Girls' and Women's divisions, and Reginald Saunders, 733-3942, on the Boys' and Men's Divisions.

NAMES in the NEWS

ANTHONY "TOTO" COUZZI, veteran North Ward political leader, has been named a member of the Essex County Board of Elections. Couzzi entered politics in 1922, and was active in the campaigns of many local, county and state candidates. He has served for many years as Republican chairman of the North Ward.

The Newark Jaycees presented their Distinguished Service Award to JUNIUS WILLIAMS, a Newark lawyer. Williams served from 1970 until 1973 as director of Newark's Model Cities program. He is now administrator of the Timothy Still Health Center and a vice president of the National Bar Association. The award was presented by U.S. ATTORNEY JONATHAN GOLDSTEIN, recipient of last year's award, and RICHARD ROGERS, president of the Jaycees.

EARL PHILLIPS, director of public housing for the Newark Housing Authority, has been elected chairman of the Board of Concerned Citizens of the N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry. The board tries to improve relations between the community and the college. Phillips served previously as director of the Urban League of Essex County and the High Impact Anti-Crime Program.



A number of police officers have been honored recently for outstanding performance. PATROLMAN JOHN TAURORA received the 1975 law enforcement award of UNICO for his role in the arrest of two men in the murder of a Seton Hall law professor. . . . PATROLMEN ERNEST DELGURCIO, WILLIAM JOHNSON, DENNIS KELIBERG, CARL MANGIACASLE and NELSON PEREZ received departmental commendation for thwarting an armed holdup of a tavern. . . . And Essex County Park OFFICER JOHN SCZYREK was praised for the rescue of two boys who had fallen through lake ice at Branch Brook Park.

"Black Politics in New York City" is a new book by PROFESSOR EDWIN LEWINSON, a Seton Hall University political scientist who has been blind since birth. Lewinson's study traces the development of Black political power from 1626, when the first Blacks arrived in New Amsterdam, to the present. The introduction to the book was written by MAYOR KENNETH A. GIBSON.

PETER YABLONSKY, president of Painters District Council 10, has been named a commissioner of the Newark Housing Authority by MAYOR GIBSON. Yablonsky was employed as a painting supervisor for 26 years by the NHA. He has been a painter for 48 years, and a union leader for more than 30 years. Yablonsky is a former member of the Newark Board of Education.



Write on! Several authors from Newark are being honored in the 15th annual New Jersey Author Citations presented at N.J. Institute of Technology on April 26. They include Police INSPECTOR EDWARD D. WILLIAMS, author of "The First Black Captain"; ROY HELFGOTT, "Labor Economics"; G. HOWARD POTEET, "Tom Swift and His Electric English Teacher"; LYNN SCHROEDER, "Executive ESP," and SAM MOSKOWITZ, a prolific historian of science fiction. Honors will also go to several former Newarkers, including PHILIP ROTH, who wrote "Portnoy's Complaint" and "Goodbye, Columbus."

A future candidate for author citation is STANLEY WINTERS, our own columnist. A professor of history at NJIT, Winters has been given a leave from teaching duties in the fall so he can write a book on social and political developments in Newark from 1953 to 1970.

The North Ward Educational and Cultural Center recently presented awards to ROSE ANN SCAMARDELLA and WABC-TV for a series on "Success Italian Style." The awards were presented by North Ward COUNCILMAN



John Ivens-Ferraz Pitta and Jean Scambio have been appointed to the Newark Central Planning Board. Pitta is the first Portuguese member.

ANTHONY CARRINO and REP. PETER W. RODINO, JR., D-10th District. The center's director, STEPHEN ADUBATO, said the awards were for "positive approach to the Italian ethnic community."

And on the subject of media awards, NORMAN WEISER of WBGO-FM has won another Ohio State Award for the radio station of the Newark Board of Education. This time it was for a program called "Heading the City Government," which featured interviews with MAYOR GIBSON and local residents. It's part of a series called "The People Are the City." The award calls Weiser's program "an excellent lesson in citizenship."

GEORGE "SPECS" HICKS, director of The New Well narcotics rehabilitation center, has been elected chairman of the Rutgers Newark Economic Opportunity Fund advisory board. The fund provides financial help and guidance to inner-city students. Hicks founded The New Well in 1967, and it has helped thousands of addicts. He replaces THOMAS McCLOUD, an EOF graduate now employed in the Rutgers-Newark counselling department.

JOHNIE J. PETERSON has been named executive secretary of the Newark Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. He replaces the late ROBERT BROWN, who held the post for 27 years. Peterson served as a commissioner of the ABC for 3½ years. He is a former assistant superintendent of the Barrett Leather Co. and past president of Local 27 of the Leather Workers Union.



Appointments and elections: MRS. DOROTHY McNALLY as assistant to the director and MISS ANNE SPENCER as curator of ethnology, both at the Newark Museum. . . . PEARL BEATTY, chairwoman of the Newark Housing Authority, as president of the N.J. Association of Housing and Development officials. . . . PETER CURTIN, former aide to MAYOR GIBSON, as director of the State Office of Dispute Settlement. . . . DENNIS SULLIVAN, another former aide to the Mayor, as a key assistant to New York GOV. HUGH CAREY. . . . ETHEL MOORE, one-time ad manager for the N.J. Afro-American, as assistant sales manager for Amalgamated Publishers, New York. . . . COUNCILMEN SHARPE JAMES of the South Ward and HENRY MARTINEZ of the East Ward as members of the Board of School Estimate. . . . MSGR. EDWARD J. LARKIN, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Vailsburg, as chaplain of Newark's St. Patrick's Day Parade. . . . GEORGE C. MCCARTHY, a vice president of Prudential Insurance, as president of the Boys' Clubs of Newark. . . . CALVIN WEST of Orange, former Newark councilman and brother of County Register LARRIE STALKS, as secretary to the Essex County superintendent of building service. . . . COSMO PELAIA as president of the Stephen Crane Village Tenants Association. . . . VINCENT "TEX" NOVELLINO, Star-Ledger reporter at City Hall, as "King of Carnevale" at DON FRANCELLO's restaurant. He succeeds PHIL BRITO, singer and Fire Department publicist, in the royal role.

DONNA MARIE ROMAN is one young lady who believes in speaking out. She's chief of Explorer Post 522, sponsored by the Newark Police, and she's won a series of public-speaking awards in a Reader's Digest contest. Donna is a senior and student council president at the Essex County Vocational High School. Her hobbies include handguns, and she plans to become a Newark police officer.



SPEAKING OF IMMIGRATION

By MONICA ROJAS



ONE LAST HOPE: Although Rep. Peter Rodino has submitted to Congress a bill that would make any employer who knowingly hires an illegal alien, liable for criminal prosecution, some of the most recently arrived aliens in the country, still hope that Congress will show some consideration for their problem and will, at least, allow them to prepare financially to go back to their countries. They can also hope they can work for at least three or four months more, so they can pay the expenses of their unavoidable going-back trips, without incurring more debts.

However, with the support of thousands of American citizens who are unemployed, Commissioner Leonard Chapman, national head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Agency, and former Commandant of the Marine Corps, strongly endorsed the bill before Congress by saying: "Illegal aliens are holding jobs . . . good jobs necessary and wanted by unemployed American citizens. This problem is not restricted to any geographic area. Around the country illegal aliens are draining several million dollars, and depriving American citizens and legal aliens of one million to three million jobs, many of them skilled and high-salaried."

There are many foreigners who come to the United States as tourists with the intention of staying to work, without thinking about asking for an extension from "Emilia" (as Spanish illegal aliens humorously call the Immigration Service). These persons often sell their own furniture and household goods, ask for loans with incredibly high interest, and go through innumerable sacrifices to leave their country and come to the U.S.A.

To exchange money to American dollars is very difficult in most foreign countries. The price of \$100 in pesos, escudos, colones, quetzales, and other Latin American currencies is very high. The average Latin-American will have to work about one-to-two months to pay that amount, with the understanding that he or she would not even spend any money for his or her own support.

If they were to return to their countries now, many of them would have BIG financial problems, and possibly, they would have to work day and night (if they find a job there, where the unemployment is sometimes worse than in the United States). They will have to go back to live in poorer circumstances than anyone could stand.

At a House Judiciary Subcommittee hearing on legislation that would make it a crime to hire a person who is in the country illegally, Acting Attorney Gen. Laurence H. Silverman, said that it should penalize not only employers but illegal aliens who take jobs that could be held by citizens and legal residents. The Justice Department proposed that all job applicants be required to present birth certificates, immigration papers and other proof that they entered the country legally.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Joshua Eilberg

Continued on Page 18

HABLANDO DE INMIGRACION

Por MONICA ROJAS

UNA ULTIMA ESPERANZA: A pesar de que el Representante Peter Rodino ha presentado ante el Congreso un proyecto de ley que haría a cualquier dueño de empresa o patrón que, con conocimiento de causa, emplee a un extranjero ilegal, sujeto a persecución criminal, algunos de los turistas ilegales que han entrado recientemente al país, todavía guardan la esperanza de que el Congreso tenga con ellos alguna consideración, y les permitan, por lo menos, prepararse para volver a sus países con una situación más solvente; es decir, que les permitan trabajar tan siquiera tres o cuatro meses más para poder pagar los gastos que el forzoso viaje de regreso les ocasionará, sin aumentar las deudas ya contraídas.

Sin embargo, el Comisionado Leonard Chapman, cabeza nacional del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, y ex-Comandante de la Marina Norteamericana, apoyado por millares de ciudadanos Americanos, han endosado, enfática y reiteradamente dicho proyecto de ley, alegando que: "Los turistas ilegales están ocupando empleos . . . buenos empleos que necesitan y buscan los Americanos desempleados. Este problema no está restringido a ninguna área geográfica. Al rededor de todo el país los extranjeros ilegales están sacando de nuestra economía varios billones de dólares y despojando a los ciudadanos Norteamericanos de uno a tres millones de empleos, muchos de ellos, empleos bien remunerados o empleos que requieren personal cualificado."

Hay muchos extranjeros que entran a los Estados Unidos como turistas, con la intención de quedarse un tiempo más para trabajar, sin comunicarle su decisión a "Emilia" (como llaman graciosamente al Servicio de Inmigración). Estas personas, por lo general, han vendido sus muebles y enseres, han hecho préstamos pagando intereses descomunales, han comprado sus pasajes a crédito, y han hecho otras miles de peripecias para lograr llegar a este país.

El cambio del dolar americano es muy difícil en la mayoría de los países extranjeros. El precio de \$100 americanos en pesos, escudos, colones, quetzales y otras monedas Latino-Americanas es demasiado elevado. Una persona de mediados recursos económicos tendría que trabajar mínimo uno a dos meses, entendiéndose de antemano, que para lograr conseguir esa suma, no podría gastar ningún dinero, ni siquiera para su propio sostenimiento.

Si tuvieran que volver a sus países en este mismo momento, las deudas contraídas les acorralarían de por vida, ya que se verían obligados a trabajar día y noche (si es que consiguen trabajo en sus países, donde las condiciones de desempleo, sobrepasa en muchas ocasiones, la de los Estados Unidos). Al regresar ahora, tendrían que vivir en las peores circunstancias que un ser humano puede soportar.

En reunion efectuada el 4 de Febrero pasado, en el Departamento de Justicia en Washington, el Fiscal Interino Nal.,

Continúa en la Página 18

On with the Shows For Symphony Hall!

If you want to do a 50th birthday up right, you should invite a crowd of friends, offer some good music and dancing, and hope for some surprise gifts.

And that's just what happened at the recent "Celebration of the Performing Arts," the gala beginning of the 50th anniversary of Newark's Symphony Hall.

The friends certainly came — more than 3,000 of them, including Gov. Brendan T. Byrne and many leaders of business, government and civic leaders.

They enjoyed some superb music and dancing, courtesy of New Jersey Symphony, New Jersey and Garden State Ballets, Drinkard Ensemble, Newark Boys Chorus, and New Jersey State Opera. The much-applauded program ranged from the old Gospel favorite, "Rise and Shine," to the grand march from the opera "Aida," with a stageful of singers, costumes, props and scenery.

And to put the frosting on the birthday cake, plans were announced for a major refurbishing of the cultural center.

The scheduled improvements will include a complete interior painting and cleaning of the 3,365-seat auditorium, and repairs to the roof and air conditioning system. The city has already committed \$130,000 to the effort, and further funding is being sought. Other improvements are being planned with the \$15,000 that was raised at the April 4 benefit.

"Through a partnership with

It's in the Cards

A card party and buffet supper to raise scholarship funds for the School Within a School will be held May 17 from 5 to 10 p.m. at the Avon Avenue School, Avon and Seymour avenues.

All proceeds will go to scholarships for college-bound students at the School Within a School, an experimental program at Malcolm X Shabazz High for gifted young people from all parts of the city. The school is in its sixth year of operation.

Tickets are \$5 a person. Information is available* from Mrs. Waller, 923-0851; Mrs. Abbie Stebbins, 923-0809, or Mrs. Holman, 923-3839.

the business community and the labor unions," Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson said, "we expect that Symphony Hall will regain its rightful place as one of the finest cultural centers in the nation. We also expect Symphony Hall to be a focal point for the flowering of the arts in our community, and a keystone in the redevelopment of the historic Lincoln Park area."

Symphony Hall was bought by the city in 1965, and was last redecorated at that time. The city leases the building to Symphony Hall, Inc., which was organized by business and civic leaders to manage the facility.

In a recent move to assure the widest possible use of the hall, the city lowered its annual rent from \$5,000 to \$1 a year in a new lease for a five-year period. The lease has been approved by Mayor Gibson and the City Council.

The improvements include: —The painting and cleaning of the auditorium, lobby, dressing rooms and other interior areas, at a projected cost of \$58,715. The project has been arranged by the city's Office of Manpower and District Council 10, Painters Union.

—Repair and replacement of roofing and exit doors, at a total cost of \$41,000. This work was included in the city's 1974 capital budget, and bids have been taken already.

—Reconstruction of the air-conditioning system and replacement of about 25 per cent of the seats in the hall. The city's 1975 capital budget includes \$31,000 for this work.

The rehabilitation work will not interfere with the normal use of Symphony Hall. The job is to be completed within a year.

Through the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce, the city's business community has agreed to contribute funds.

The city hopes that a number of public buildings and parks can be cleaned and redecorated for the 1976 Bicentennial.

Symphony Hall was built in 1925 at a cost of \$2.2 million.

'52 CLASS REUNION

A reunion is being planned for September by the 1952 classes of South Side (now Malcolm X Shabazz) High School. Anyone interested is asked to call or write Frederic D. Martin at the school, 80 Johnson Ave., 733-6760.

THEY LIKE TO MAKE HISTORY



Mr. and Mrs. Dorland Henderson (above left) and Donald Geyer (right) have received the first annual recognition awards of the Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee. The Hendersons were cited for their restoration of the 250-year-old Sydenham House (center), the oldest private residence in Newark. Geyer was honored for doing the research that resulted in 23 Newark structures, mostly churches, being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The awards were

presented by Donald Dust, chairman of the landmarks committee, at a reception at Sydenham House, which is on the east side of Branch Brook Park near Heller Parkway. Henderson, a professional engineer, and his wife, Betty, have spent 20 years rehabilitating the old farmhouse. Geyer, a professional planner, has gathered information on hundreds of old buildings, and nominated many of them for landmark status.

PHOTOS by ROBERTA PFEIFER and BILL WITT

North Ward Center Is in Streets

The North Ward Educational and Cultural Center (NWECC) and Bloomfield College want to deliver social service programs directly to the people.

They are operating a mobile construction trailer at 10 sites throughout the North Ward between now and the end of June.

Implemented in January under a Title I grant, the project was originally designed to provide college career counseling, senior citizen outreach, and vocational re-entry for women.

But Rev. Donald Eshleman of NWECC and Frank Dana of Bloomfield College, co-directors of the program, say the needs of the North Ward required an expansion of services to include neighborhood stabilization, adult education, medical screening tests, remedial education, recreation, and veterans' affairs.

The program tries to put the recipient or client in touch with the proper servicing agency. In many cases, the assistance is provided by several agencies.

Staffing the mobile unit daily between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays, is a group of college students headed by Randy W. Rader of Drew School of Theology.

Mr. Eshleman says the unit has received a wide variety of service requests. In the first three months there was this breakdown: Career and college financial aid counseling, 42 per cent; senior citizen outreach, 25; medical screening, 10; adult education, 10; neighborhood housing stabilization, 5; remedial education, 5; veterans' affairs, 3.

Typical cases include the 68-year-old widow who was having problems with her Medicaid and Medicare. After referral to the senior citizen unit at the North Ward Center, she was found eligible for food stamps. She also joined the seniors' club.

The remaining schedule of trailer sites includes about 2-3 weeks in each location, as follows: April 25, Clifton Avenue at Branch Brook Library; May 16, 515 Mount Prospect Ave.; June 6, Verona and Mount Prospect Avenues.

ROOM FOR YOU, TOO, IN CRIME BATTLE Police Community Relations Bureau Seeks Helpers

The Newark Police Community Relations Bureau, under the command of Capt. John Dunsmuir, has initiated and developed several new programs in conjunction with the personnel of the High Impact Anti-Crime program.

In brief, these programs are: **BLOCKWATCHERS:** This is directed by Sgt. J. Yablonsky and is already in operation. Basically, this program uses citizen volunteers who live in Newark.

After finishing special training period, these persons will report to the police by phone any crimes they observe hear their homes, such as burglaries, purse snatches, rapes and muggings. The name and phone number of the Blockwatcher will be kept in complete confidence; in this way a Blockwatcher may remain anonymous.

Through this program, the public has a chance to alleviate crime and make a positive contribution to the police department and their community.

The program has already met with success in that 500 volunteers have signed up. Those who wish to join can call Sgt. Yablonsky at the Police Community Relations Bureau, 57 Green St., 733-6135.

AUXILIARY POLICE PROGRAM: A new and revitalized program will put approximately 114 uniformed auxiliary personnel on the street seven nights a week.

Auxiliary Police in the past have assisted the regular police by relieving them of routine assignments such as fires and traffic control. Recently the Auxiliary Police did not have a

sufficient personnel to meet this goal.

Any city resident between the ages of 18 to 55 who is desirous of joining this program should contact Lt. Leo Bernheim at 733-6306. There is no sex discrimination in the selection of candidates.

A candidate must be able to perform routine police functions, such as walking a foot patrol post and directing traffic. All who join will, of course, be given training on police procedures. All Auxiliary Police will be supervised by regular Newark police officers.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICA-

TION PROGRAM: Under this new program, house valuables will be marked with an electric etcher. Each participant would be provided with an etcher. After articles have been marked (Social Security numbers are generally used), the number and description of the article will be recorded on a computer.

Everyone who participates in the program will receive window stickers stating that all property on these premises has been marked.

It is expected this will discourage the crime of burglary, and in the event of loss it will speed the recovery.

A Matter of Principals



Ann Marie Grossman takes over the principal's chair at South Street School from Charles V. Farinella in observance of Girl Scout Week. The young ladies also presented a display of handicrafts at City Hall.

They're Letter-Perfect

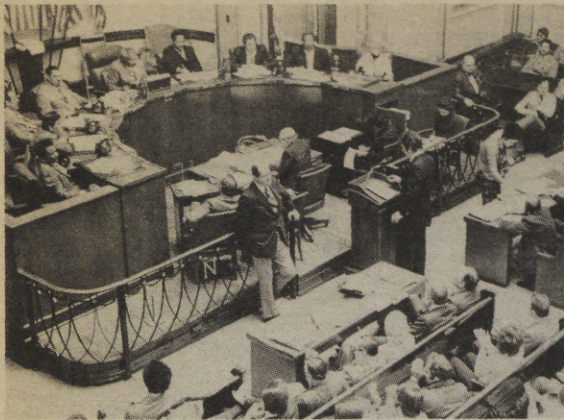


Winners in WBGO-FM spelling bee are Angelo Gonzalez and Mercedes Ventoso of Lafayette Street School's sixth grade. Looking on are Marie Scanlon, supervisor of radio for the Board of Education, and Mrs. Gladys Francis, director of elementary education.

PHOTO BY RON SIMMONS

Los gadores del concurso para deletreadores de la Emisora WBGO-FM resultaron ser Angelo Gonzalez y Mercedes Ventoso del sexto grado de la Escuela de la Calle Lafayette. Observan Maria Scanlon, supervisora para radio de la Junta de Educación de Newark, y la Sra. Gladys Francis, directora de Educación Elemental.

Budget Finale: Hot Words, Cold Figures



Newark's City Council recently adopted a \$252.3 million budget for 1975, and hardly anybody was happy about it.

The budget calls for the highest tax rate in Newark's history, and the first mass layoffs of city employees since the Depression. Some 550 municipal workers, including 58 rookie police officers, are losing their jobs. Public Works and Health and Welfare also suffered big cuts.

The meeting at which the Council voted on the budget drew a large and vocal turnout, including many police spokesmen. PBA President Ronald Gasparinetti (above) denounced the layoffs, and Lt. Joseph Rox (left, at microphone) drew a standing ovation with his protest.

In spite of the cuts — including a \$14 million slash for the Board of Education, resulting in dismissal of 1,600 school employees — the tax rate is going up \$1.34 per \$100, and the city's operating costs will be \$16 million higher than last year. Details of the budget are shown in the charts.

PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



Here's a comparison of the Newark city budgets for this year and the five previous years. It's based on figures compiled by the City Clerk's Office.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Operating Budget	\$73,072,542	\$71,984,260	\$84,864,406	\$97,969,141	\$117,381,435	\$133,587,251
Mandatory Items	24,649,357	27,324,781	30,596,715	33,064,285	34,923,963	44,679,555
Reserve for Taxes	11,242,000	13,862,000	13,799,000	14,786,000	13,942,200	16,365,500
Board of Education	37,381,710	52,145,374	56,830,586	56,790,882	44,395,571	32,563,519
Bd. of Ed. — Emergency	—	8,454,519	2,734,455	1,016,288	—	—
County Taxes	19,142,069	23,682,607	23,657,060	22,883,272	23,138,102	25,193,845
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$165,487,679	\$197,453,541	\$212,482,224	\$226,509,869	\$233,781,272	\$252,389,672
To Be Collected by Taxes	\$104,648,942	112,484,426	116,914,119	113,842,887	103,275,016	118,081,074
Surplus Taken	8,200,000	5,300,000	2,500,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	1,800,000
Other Revenues	52,638,736	79,669,115	93,068,104	105,366,982	123,006,255	132,508,597
TOTAL REVENUE REQUESTS	\$165,487,679	\$197,453,541	\$212,482,224	\$226,509,869	\$233,781,272	\$252,389,672
TAX RATE	\$8.44	\$9.19	\$9.63	\$9.39	\$8.60	\$9.94

Here's a comparison of the 1974 and 1975 city budgets, broken down by departments and agencies. The figures were compiled by the City Clerk's Office.

MAYOR AND AGENCIES	1974	1975
Office of the Mayor	\$275,029	\$282,387
Central Planning Board	28,749	27,925
Board of Adjustment	70,010	72,026
Alcoholic Beverage Control	86,011	64,413
Civil Defense	104,443	102,629
Human Rights Commission	274,012	347,318
Municipal Courts	891,933	878,803
Community Development	375,274	288,064
Division of Assessments	530,582	461,724
Rent Control Board	—	129,250
Public Library	2,762,477	2,846,100
Newark Museum	850,000	923,230
College of Engineering	30,000	30,000
TOTAL MAYOR-AGENCIES	\$6,278,520	\$6,453,869
CLERK AND COUNCIL		
City Clerk's Office	554,319	600,204
Municipal Council	310,674	471,658
Elections	290,000	40,000
Annual Audit	110,000	130,000
TOTAL CLERK & COUNCIL	\$1,264,993	\$1,241,862
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION		
Business Administrator	886,676	232,374
Budget Division	187,921	198,586
Central Purchase	316,991	282,750
Personnel Division	3,100,308	3,280,010
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	\$4,491,896	\$3,993,720
DEPT. OF LAW (TOTAL)		
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	\$497,213	\$469,579
Director's Office	73,526	96,569
Accounts and Controls	599,355	487,153
Data Processing	1,173,693	2,164,124
Treasury	144,713	148,174
Revenue Collections	1,593,008	672,024
Licenses	188,685	180,467
Employees' Retirement	89,054	82,688
TOTAL FINANCE DEPT.	\$3,862,034	\$3,831,199
RECREATION AND PARKS		
Director's Office	359,667	320,672
Parks and Grounds	837,595	832,970
Recreation Maintenance	947,761	1,100,041
Recreation Programs	1,067,380	1,170,710
TOTAL RECREATION DEPT.	\$3,212,403	\$3,424,393
POLICE DEPT. (TOTAL)		
FIRE DEPT. (TOTAL)	\$18,826,484	\$23,476,881
FIRE DEPT. (TOTAL)	\$10,780,280	\$14,624,120
ENGINEERING DEPT.	\$1,132,970	\$487,417
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		
Director's Office	131,709	145,449
Division of Motors	2,615,169	2,184,616
Division of Sewers	992,667	925,618
Division of Sanitation	6,545,899	6,531,720
Streets and Sidewalks	800,489	673,973
Traffic Signals	2,439,382	2,754,019
Joint Sewer Maintenance	77,435	96,308
Passaic Valley Sewer	1,782,806	2,630,451
Second River Sewer	1,104	189
Public Property	3,215,304	2,871,221
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	\$18,601,964	\$18,813,564
DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE		
Director's Office	378,031	192,213
Division of Health	3,225,097	2,534,000
Division of Welfare	1,179,407	864,217
Public Assistance	2,690,873	3,900,000
Division of Inspections	1,318,666	1,541,253
TOTAL HEALTH & WELFARE	\$8,792,074	\$9,031,683
UNCLASSIFIED PURPOSES	13,648,310	16,357,251
SPECIAL ITEMS — GRANTS	14,777,589	22,685,584
REVENUE SHARING FUNDS	10,893,494	8,696,128
TOTAL OPERATIONS	\$117,060,225	\$133,587,251

Crime Comp

Continued from page 4

crime victims about their rights to varying degrees of financial assistance from the state represents a major problem in the operation of the board. In most instances, the crime victims report "no one tells" them about the existence of a crime compensation board.

The board's office, at 1100 Raymond Blvd. in Room 101 F, is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the telephone number is 648-2107.

What are the requirements for innocent crime victims' applying? Chairman Jahnke lists them as follows:

1. The innocent victim must incur at least \$100 in medically related expenses that aren't covered by any insurance, and/or must have lost two consecutive weeks of income.

2. Victims must report incidents to the police within 90 days. Either the victim or close relatives may report the situation.

3. Victims must file a compensation claim within one year of the incident.

About half of the 1,800 claims received by the board are resolved and rewarded with some measures of financial aid.

Jahnke cited a case to illustrate where the law does not allow compensation. A Trenton woman was robbed, but not

injured. She sought compensation for the stolen money, but the claim was denied because the law does not permit payments for stolen property.

With an annual budget of \$1 million, Jahnke said at least 80 per cent of his office's allocations are used to compensate crime victims, and the rest covers administrative salaries and expenses. The board reportedly awards victims about \$71,000 per month. A victim can receive a maximum of \$15,000 for crime injuries, and attorneys are permitted a fee not exceeding 15 per cent of any award.

The Violent Crime Compensation Board, made up of two lawyers and one layman, is appointed by the Governor of New Jersey. As head of the agency, Chairman Jahnke earns an annual salary of \$29,500. The other two members are Thomas Kaczmarek, and R. Raymond Kushinsky, an attorney.

THIS ONE'S ON US

Do you have a drinking problem? Or do you know someone who does? Free advice by telephone is available through Ala-Call, a project sponsored by the state and staffed by volunteers. They have up-to-date information on more than 100 treatment facilities and more than 600 alcoholic organizations. All you have to do is call (800) 322-5525, and it's toll-free.

Nine Honored for Brotherhood

Members of the Newark City Council presented nine plaques to Newark community workers in City Hall as the local Human Rights Commission held its annual Brotherhood Awards ceremony.

"For the past three years," said Daniel Blue, Jr., executive director of the commission, "we have acknowledged citizens of Newark for their efforts in furthering the cause of understanding, community service, and the ideal of brotherhood."

The recipients were:

—Leon and Bernice Crawford, a mother and son, cited for their conscientious efforts in human relations and in uniting all segments of Vailsburg.

—Harris David, who has been instrumental in alleviating inhuman conditions in the Central Ward; he is director of Newark-Essex Joint Law Reform Project.

—John Giordano, selected because of his veteran and civic activities in the Ironbound community. He founded Ironbound Memorial Day Organization and the Ironbound Memorial Day Park.

—Ms. Johnnie Johnson, who has provided foster homes for children and organized foster parents at the Essex County College.

—Rev. Edwin D. Leahy, praised for human rights work at St. Benedict's Preparatory School; he is director of St.



MRS. CRAWFORD



HARRIS DAVID



J. GIORDANO



MRS. JOHNSON



REV. E. LEAHY



CAPT. PATELLA



MRS. PETERSON



J. RUSSOMANNO



DET. MEESKS

Benedict's and serves as wrestling coach.

—Police Capt. Stephen G. Patella, selected because of his work with the youth of the North Ward and his tutorial program to assist prospective officers to prepare for the police examination.

—Mrs. Lucille Peterson, for continuous efforts to improve conditions for senior citizens at Kretschmer Homes by providing transportation for shopping and meals.

—Matthew Russomanno, for his devoted involvement with youth in the Little League and the East Side High School Job Corps. He also serves on the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Board.

—Detective Charles Meeks, for his involvement with the Police Athletic League, establishing the first Explorer Post in Newark and his help in organizing the Newark Community Chorus. He is with the Newark Police Community Relations Division.

HOMELESS

Continued from page 1

in its \$19.4 million application under the Housing and Community Development Act for establishment of "emergency housing facilities."

"We're looking into city-owned, structurally-sound buildings needing little or no rehabilitation," he says. "We want to identify these buildings in various parts of the city, furnish them and make them available for emergency situations."

He explains that the city owns a large number of houses that have been lost through tax default. The Tax Collector's Office is working in conjunction with MPDO to find structures of adequate size and condition in strategic locations.

"The emergency housing facilities could also be used for non-emergency purposes like relocation," Harrington adds. He notes that relocated tenants would be paying a rent, as would the emergency tenants, based on their specific situations. The upkeep of the units would come from rent revenues.

Some years ago the city maintained an emergency shelter on University Avenue,

but it was seldom used, and the building was finally torn down. Since then there have been some suggestions that city-owned buildings be converted into emergency housing.

But some planners report that other cities have tried to set up their own shelters, and run into serious problems. In some cases people want to stay indefinitely in the temporary housing, and then the city has to evict them — so the problem isn't really resolved.

All permanent relocation for the city is handled by the Newark Housing Authority. They are in contract with the city Health Division, the Board of Education, Project Rehab, the city code enforcement program, federal urban renewal and the state Transportation Department.

Speaking in behalf of Housing Authority relocation, Guido Cetrulo, chief of relocation and site management, says: "By law we must give in writing 90 days' notice to the tenant" to vacate his premises when that property is slated for demolition. The authority will then try to place the family in public or private housing, which Cetrulo says may be done

within two months for small families — "if the family is willing." But he makes it clear that it is "hard to say how long," particularly for large families that require more space and are harder to place.

Cetrulo could not say exactly how many families were waiting to be relocated, but he did say: "We have a regular workload of families and a shortage of available units."

When a family cannot be relocated it stays in the condemned building, which often requires the Housing Authority to rehabilitate and maintain the structure, thus holding up demolition until all the inhabitants can be moved elsewhere.

In situations where the buildings absolutely must go, the family is moved to other "temporary" accommodations. In one case a woman has been waiting for permanent assignment for 10 years, according to a city planning official, and while waiting for a permanent home this woman has been temporarily housed in 15 different locations. She is currently living in Columbus Homes housing project.

In those cases where a family is able to locate another apartment on its own,

Cetrulo states that they may be able to recover a rental assistance payment for the difference in rent of the new apartment over the old. Cetrulo explains that rental assistance payments cover 48 months and are payable in lump sums, up to \$500. Tenants are also given moving expenses. Landlords, on the other hand, who are losing their home due to land clearance can receive up to \$15,000 above the cost of their old home in purchasing a comparable dwelling.

The ones who suffer the most are those people with large families, where it is hard to locate adequate accommodations. Cetrulo states that while they may have a number of vacant apartments in public housing, not all of them are "available rental units." In addition, he states, large apartments are always in high demand and short supply.

The Housing Authority is the only place public agencies can send you for housing. If the family has objections to living in public housing, the problem is thereby magnified as the market for private dwellings is tight for everyone, particularly if you are faced with eviction or other emergency.

Rent Control

Continued from page 3

450 tenants, were granted monthly rent increases of \$13,347 and \$12,641 respectively by HUD. The buildings are federally insured and therefore only exempt from rent control when the "economic interest in the project is jeopardized by the decision of the local rent control authority."

In this case HUD left it to the landlords to decide how to divide rent increases among the tenants. As a result some tenants were asked to pay 1 per cent increases, while others were given increases up to 33.2 per cent. The Rent Control Board has denied any increases at all to these two buildings.

To say the least, the rent control board is preparing for a fight with the landlords and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In an effort to head off court battles,

Newark Rent Control Administrator Shirley Green has met with HUD officials in the Newark Area office to discuss their procedures for granting rent increases. She explains that they do not have an inspection process built into their evaluation procedures but decide on rent increases on the basis of information submitted by landlords.

It is her hope to include the Newark Rent Board in the decision-making of the HUD area office, since the board has facilities for follow-up and investigation.

She also has met with HUD officials in Washington.

She states that HUD will have to become more responsive to the total problem of rent control. She and other rent administrators have agreed that HUD-subsidized buildings were going into default prior to rent control and insist resolution to the problem is not only in raising tenants' rents.

LOS CLUBES

Continued from page 3

Central, en Avon Avenue, No.1; la del Barrio Sur, en Hawthorne Avenue, No.400; la del Barrio Oeste, en Littleton Avenue, No.161. También se cuenta con una unidad para niñas en el 151 de la Calle Spruce.

Las facilidades de los clubes son amplias, limpias y adaptadas al tipo de actividades sociales y deportivas de nuestros jóvenes y niños. Esas facilidades incluyen salones de recreo, salones de juegos (billares, ping-pong, máquinas electrónicas de juegos, etc.), piscinas, canchas de baloncesto y volleyball, canchas al aire libre y un campamento de verano en Pottersville, Nueva Jersey.

Las actividades incluyen además, eventos de pista y campo, gimnasia, lucha libre, levantamiento de pesas, beisbol, balonpie, boxeo, natación, softball y otras actividades educacionales y de artes manuales tales como: tallas en madera, fotografía, arte dramático, servicios de biblioteca, etc.

El costo de ingreso y matrícula por un año, para niños menores de 13 años, es de \$1.50 anuales; para un niño mayor de 14 años, \$2. Se requiere un examen físico y llenar la solicitud de membresía. Si el niño o el joven no tiene facilidades para pagar, se pueden hacer arreglos con el personal del club para pagar la membresía trabajando en algún empleo sencillo. Para ser miembro se debe de tener de 6 a 17 años.

El ambiente sano que prevalece en esos clubes es ejemplar. La mayoría de los pequeños miembros, son chicos que, en muchos casos y por diversas razones carecen de una imagen paterna o de una mano que les oriente y comparta de sus actividades. Los clubes proveen todo esto, e incluso cuentan con un programa de "Padrinos" (Big Brothers) que funciona durante todo el año. Estos padrinos comparten con los niños, les acompañan en muchas de sus actividades y les sirven de consejeros.

La membresía total de los clubes en Newark fue aproximadamente de 4,600 niños y jóvenes para el año 1974, con una asistencia diaria promedio de 850 niños. A esto debemos añadir la matrícula del Club para Niños que opera desde las facilidades del Caserío Stella Wright, que ya cuenta con aproximadamente 250 miembros.

Los clubes cuentan con programas de Cuidado para Niños que ofrecen servicios a unos 120

BOYS' CLUBS

Viene de la página 3

422 Broadway, 400 Hawthorne Ave., 161 Littleton Ave., and 1 Avon Ave., respectively. A fifth unit for girls has recently opened at Stella Wright, 159 Spruce St.

The clean and ample facilities of the units are adapted to the various social, sporting, and educational activities offered daily to the young membership; recreation and game rooms; swimming pools; indoor game courts for volleyball and basketball; outdoor courts for baseball, softball and football, and a Summer Day Camp at Pottersville, N.J.

The program of activities, which varies according to age, includes track and field events, gymnastics, weight-lifting, martial arts, wrestling and boxing, swimming, dramatic arts, handicrafts, woodcarving, billiards, ping pong, and other table games and educational endeavors.

Annual membership fees range from \$1.50 for children under 13, to \$2 for youngsters from 14 to 17 years old. Boys and girls must undergo a physical examination to join, and in the event the aspiring member has no financial means to pay, arrangements can be made so that he can join and pay by performing minor tasks within the unit.

The healthy environment offered to our youth at the Boys' Clubs is stimulating. Many of the young members are kids who, in many cases and for various reasons, lack a paternal image at home or need a guiding hand... Someone who can share their activities and help them plan for the future. The clubs provide them with all this, mostly through the Big Brothers program.

There are also Day Care programs for children of welfare mothers in training, made available on a year-round basis — through a contract with the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies. On the other hand, The Broadway Unit rents part of its facilities to the Newark Board of Education, to be used as an annex for one of the local schools and has also, for 14 years, offered the facilities of the club to the senior citizens in the area for their bi-weekly activities.

The positive aspects of this organization are many. Unfortunately, even though the many services rendered have increased during the years, the funds needed to operate have not, especially during the last two years.

Immigración

Viene de la página 14

Hon. Lawrence H. Silverman, propuso que se castigara tanto al patrón como al extranjero ilegal por ocupar empleos que pueden ser trabajados por ciudadanos Americanos o residentes legales que están actualmente desempleados. Silverman también propuso que se exija documentación a toda persona que solicite empleo, bien sea certificado de nacimiento, papeles de inmigración o alguna constancia que pruebe que entraron al país legalmente.

A esto podemos agregar, que muchos empleadores aceptan y emplean a los extranjeros ilegales, no por bondad o humanidad, sino por su propia conveniencia y economía, ya que les pagan las tarifas mínimas — o menos. Y, usualmente, no le dejan participar de la unión de trabajadores, que forzaría al patrón a pagarles seguros de vida, seguros de salud, vacaciones pagas, etc.

Aunque las anteriores medidas son necesarias para aliviar la actual crisis económica del país, tenemos que admitir que la solución inmediata al cual le han dejado crear raíces tan hondas, es casi imposible de llevar a cabo. Está de por medio el elemento humano y, desgraciadamente, una vez se tome una decisión, no importa de qué lado se incline la balanza, alguien saldrá trasquilado: o los extranjeros ilegales, a los cuales se les arrojará de nuevo al problema del cual han tratado de escapar; o al ciudadano y al residente legal desempleado, quienes perderán medios de trabajo y salarios...

Immigration

Continued from page 14

(D-Pa.), and other panel members gave a hostile reception to the Silverman's proposal. However, most members of the subcommittee supported a bill that "would warn an employer the first time he was found with illegal aliens working for him, fine up to \$500 for each such alien the second time and increase the penalty to a maximum of \$1,000 and a year in jail for repeated offenses."

We can add that many employers accept illegal aliens, not for goodness or humanity, but for their own convenience and economy. By hiring illegal aliens, the employers pay the minimum wages — or less. And usually, the exploited illegal doesn't enjoy union benefits that would force employers to pay health and life insurance, paid vacations, etc.

Although measures to relieve the economic crisis of the country is of tantamount importance, we have to admit that the IMMEDIATE solution of a problem, whose roots have branched out of proportions, is almost impossible to fulfill. The human element is at stake, and unfortunately, once they make a decision, regardless of which way the balance tilts, someone will suffer: Either the illegal aliens, who will be sent back to the problems they had tried to escape; or the unemployed citizens and legal aliens, who will be losing a source of work and income...

JEERS AT SEARS



Members of National Organization of Women (NOW) recently picketed Sears, Roebuck store on Elizabeth Ave. to protest alleged discrimination against women. NOW says more than half of Sears' employees are women, but there are only four women among 840 store managers across the country. NOW's new Newark chapter is headed by Janice Newman of Public Information Office.

ANDRADE IN CHINA

Continued from page 2

economy requires everyone to work." The government is trying to lower the birth rate by encouraging couples to have no more than three children, Ms. Andrade reports.

But the birth control drive does not apply to the more than 50 minority groups in China. Ms. Andrade says there are special efforts to assure the rights of the minorities, and children in the centers often learn songs and dances from different cultures within China.

Throughout the tour the American educators were escorted by three guides and interpreters. Some of the Chinese spoke English, and others were able to speak Spanish with Ms. Andrade (she spent more than a year as director of a career center at the University of Puerto Rico).

Back in Newark, Ms. Andrade has been sharing snapshots and stories with people involved in the Tri-City programs. The agency operates a bicultural day care center in an old church, as well as health and housing programs. Tri-City manages the first 96 units of co-op housing in the Amity Village project around S. 19th Street and 18th Avenue.

In addition to her work with the Pre-School Council, Ms. Andrade has been a leader in The Crusade for Learning and the Emergency Committee to Save Child Care. She has a B.A. from Upsala College, and an M.A. from New York University, and lives with her husband, Edward, and daughter at 25 Clifton Ave.

RAPE!

Continued from page 1

if there is any torn tissue or bruises in the genital area. Lab tests show if any bacteria are present or if a pregnancy is possible. This evidence is vital for prosecution of a rapist.

Richard Bregstein of Martland Hospital states: "Sometimes a court case can go as long as three days. The (emergency room) doctors are working at the hospital on a fulltime basis and cannot be spared to spend long hours in court."

A private gynecologist in Newark declares: "I cannot afford to take off from my practice to spend what can amount to three days in court."

Another aspect of the problem is the treatment received by the victim from the police. Although several public officials have stated that the police try to be compassionate, several victims have told horror stories of their contact with the police.

"When the police arrived to my house, they saw my birth control pills and said that I must have been wanting to be raped. Then they said 'What's a White girl living in Newark alone for, if not to get raped?'"

Another victim's story was recounted by Newark Councilwoman Marie Villani: "Although the police were trying to be sympathetic with her, she had to repeat her story over and over again because they couldn't type, and this was before they took her to the hospital for an examination."

The present system in Newark requires rape victims to be examined by the police surgeon. And yet the police surgeon is only on duty from 9 to 5, Monday through Friday. If a woman is raped on Friday night, she must not wash and must wait until Monday morning before the police surgeon can examine her.

Villani tells of a rape case where the police surgeon had gone home. "The (companions) of the victim insisted that he see the woman. He finally consented and they had to take her to his house. Then he told her there was nothing he could do and to come back the next day."

And then, what happens to

CARROLL

Continued from page 2

they were called policemen, had the duties of a matron — taking care of women prisoners on a cell block."

On May 16, Sally Carroll will be honored at a dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. For ticket information, contact the Newark office of the NAACP at 248-7827.

Outside of her job and responsibilities to the NAACP, Ms. Carroll is also on the Citizens' Advisory Board of the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO) and the High Impact Anti-Crime Advisory Board; she is also a trustee of the Newark Museum and the Greater Newark Urban Coalition.

Her parting philosophy? "I feel there is a need for volunteer service because the people who do give of their time are able to influence other people to contribute, to come out and not just sit home and look at television, because the problems that we face as black people are there."

"You know, we can have all the black mayors and administrators and all that you want, but in the overall society, this is pretty much a racist country...and the need is out there for people who want to work. And I'd just like to say, join the NAACP!"

the victim if the rapist is apprehended and the case is taken to court? Defense attorneys are known for their ability to delve into the woman's past sexual life in an attempt to discount her story. Anxiety about this is enough to cause a woman to drop the case, and the rapist is set free. If he is apprehended again on another rape charge, the fact that the previous charge did not lead to a conviction can be used in his favor.

The Solutions

To improve the handling of rape victims, the entire system will have to be revised.

In an effort to make the rape less of an ordeal for the victim, a new project called SARA (Sexual Assault Rape Analysis) has been established in Newark. High Impact funds the project, which will have its headquarters at 20 Park Place.

When a woman reports a rape, a member of SARA will be immediately dispatched to the scene so that the victim may not have to come into contact with regular police officers.

All information that would normally be taken by the regular police will be taken by the SARA personnel, many of whom will be policewomen (ideally the entire SARA staff will be women). The victim will be taken to United Hospitals (Presbyterian), where she will be immediately examined.

SARA will also provide counseling for the victim and her family, if necessary.

The SARA companion will also stay with the victim through the trial, providing emotional support to the victim through that ordeal.

Essex County Assistant Prosecutor Gloria Murphy will oversee all rape cases under the new program. Although she will not personally conduct each case, she will be consulted on all.

Ms. Murphy suggests it may be necessary to introduce legislation requiring hospitals to treat rape victims.

Assemblyman Ernest F. Schuck (D-Camden) recently introduced a bill that would make the introduction of a rape victim's previous sexual conduct illegal unless the accused rapist can prove a direct relationship between her past conduct and his assault. This is necessary because some women have "cried rape" to get back at a man or to cover up their own misconduct.

Laws requiring resistance on the part of the victim must also be removed. How much resistance can a woman give when a knife is at her throat? Laws requiring witnesses to verify the attack should also be changed, as many rapes occur in vacant buildings and lots.

The largest problem is the attitudes of those in power. The majority of those in power are men — men who do not see the seriousness of the crime. Many lawyers immediately assume the woman lured the man to seduce her, and then called rape.

Actually, according to Assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins (D-Essex), women have the right to call rape if they do not consent to sexual intercourse. "If a prostitute is not paid, that's rape, because she did not consent to free sex. If a woman thinks she is making love to her husband and then finds that it was not her husband, that's rape." This all comes down to the definition of rape: Sexual intercourse without consent!

Detective Ruth Dargan, who will be working with SARA, makes a statement which could change some attitudes: "If it were your mother, or your daughter or your sister who was raped, would there still be a stigma attached to it?"

UNEMPLOYMENT

Continued from page 1

Years of the 1930s and feels deep sympathy for victims of the unemployment crisis.

According to Audrey Massiah, the director of the Newark Division of Welfare, some 8,000 active recipients jam the city rolls, reflecting a 23 per cent rise over last year. She said 54 per cent of those on welfare rolls are employable, but cannot find jobs. In addition, she expresses serious concern that, despite the agency's increasing caseloads, her staff has been reduced 25 per cent as a result of the city budget crisis.

But enough of these dismal, meaningless statistics. Poverty and welfare, to be sure, are unreliable gauges of the economic distress gripping the entire nation. What's happening in Newark is merely the top of the iceberg. The problem goes much deeper, pointing up some serious flaws in our whole economic system.

A short while ago, Congress, the press and the entire nation were outraged over the implication that the Ford Administration was willing to accept the bankrupt economic premise that our country must resign itself to an unemployment rate of at least 6 per cent for the rest of this decade. Who are they fooling? Themselves, no doubt?

The fact is that even in good times the American economy cannot create enough jobs for the people. But it's past time that Americans rejected the status quo — a static economic sub-class, most visible in periods when our expanding economy requires more labor. Trouble is, though, such an approach is deemed politically untenable when inflation takes over and dictates that the boom be curbed.

Now, more than a generation after Franklin

D. Roosevelt, the material for proper judgment of his alleged social revolution is finally being assembled. It indicates that, among the many things the profit motive can produce, social equality is not one.

Traditionally, we are taught that America values the sanctity of the work ethic, yet large segment of its citizenry is deprived of meaningful employment even though people want to work. Check this out as convincing proof: When 16.2 or more white Americans are compared with over 7.7 million black Americans living below the poverty level, what does it mean? When the number of white families on welfare is almost twice the number of black families, what does it mean? Certainly, it doesn't mean just the oppression of blacks; it means oppression of the have-nots by the economic oppressors.

It is not too difficult to understand what's happening in Newark and all the other Newarks in America. "The price of unemployment," the New York Times stated in a recent editorial, "is high in terms other than the frustrations of jobless and the loss to society of tens of billions of dollars in output. The nation cannot accept the defeatist conclusion that one worker out of every 16 must be shut out of the labor market."

Oh, well, it's getting late; the charlady is here cleaning up. She is, one would guess, in her fifties, and not especially suited for emptying wastebaskets full of discarded papers and other throw-aways. She's a nice lady who works hard to eke out a living, but she realizes that working for so little wage can only get her tired.

And so, it seems futile to sit here any longer, struggling for some fine professional frenzy of pity and compassion on behalf of the have-nots. In City Hall, conditions are lousy for concentrated passion

MPDO

Continued from page 1

economic effects of the grant through planning."

David Dennison, director of MPDO, explains that both the community and City Council were instrumental in developing the plan. He also notes that Newark was first among large American cities to complete an application and obtain a grant from HUD.

The largest amount of the grant is designated for completion of urban renewal projects — \$6.6 million, of which the Housing Authority is spending \$3 million in interest for loans already used to buy and clear urban renewal land

throughout the city. The remaining \$3.6 million will go for the administration of the Housing Authority.

Other large dollar categories include: Continuation of Model Cities activities, \$3,320,000; acquisition of real property, \$2,431,900; planning and management development, \$2,324,861; administrative services of city agencies funded through HUD, \$1,455,142; and land clearance, demolition and rehabilitation, \$1,120,997.

Lesser expenditures include \$930,772 for relocation payments and assistance; \$896,428 for public works and site improvements; \$250,000 for rehabilitation loans and grants; \$25,000 for disposition of real property, and \$104,900

organizations.

Although he has sharply criticized the operation of some projects, particularly last summer's Neighborhood Youth Corps, Tucker has generally supported administration proposals to the Council. He is also a staunch supporter of Mayor Gibson's enforcement of the residency ordinance for all city employees.

"Residency should be enforced — all ways," declares Tucker. "We should adopt the posture that people must live in the city, and fight to reverse the state policy" that exempts police, firefighters, teachers.

"If we don't face it now, we never will," he adds. Tucker co-sponsored a Council resolution calling for enforcement of the residency rule last fall, and he opposes current efforts to exempt present non-resident workers through a "grandfather clause."

Tucker has been particularly involved in Council discussions of federal programs, city services, and law enforcement. He has recently been campaigning vigorously against a move to restore the death penalty in New Jersey — a move supported by most Council members.

But most of all, the new councilman wants to see a new attitude and a new effort in city government. "We need a commitment of people to serve the public," he insists. "I live in Newark... I have children in the schools here... and I know that no part-time effort is going to turn this city around."

for a contingency fund.

The basic idea, according to Robert Notte, director of the Housing Authority, is to "stabilize the most viable parts of the city," using what is described as a "conservation concept." Areas selected for concentrated work in the first year include South Broad Street-Lincoln Park; the "Heartland," just south of the medical college campus; South Orange-Brookdale Avenue in Vailsburg, and the North Ward, just above Columbus Homes.

With regard to new housing, Notte explains that we aren't looking for more high-rise family units, but are concentrating on low-rise development. Yet all sources agree there is not enough money in the grant.

There are 1,500 units currently under construction, with 2,400 more expected to begin within a few months. Using city money to stimulate building construction will also serve to increase employment in the building trades. It is projected approximately 1,500 jobs could be generated.

Newark's housing problem is directly related to abandonment. The city plans to combat this with a \$250,000 allocation to the Housing Development and Rehabilitation Corp. (HDRC) for low-interest loans of 3 per cent and grants.

Street-lighting, spot rehabilitation, land clearance and packaging, tree trimming, sewer cleaning and restoration of recreational facilities, as well as vest pocket parks, are all in the plan for development.

Model Cities activities being continued include health, drug treatment, day care, elderly affairs, education, Consumer Action, Youth Services.

This \$20 million is all we're going to get from HUD this year, that is, unless a housing package entitled "Section 8" comes through. However, MPDO officials state that section's future is "dubious." Furthermore, HUD has a formula of diminishing returns. Newark will be limited to \$20 million a year for three years regardless of changes on the local level. Beginning in 1978, we will be gradually reduced to \$10 million a year. HUD intends to move out of social funding, and concentrate on physical development.

TUCKER

Continued from page 3

hour for police to arrive, Tucker reports. A Weequahic block club had to wait eight days for a sanitation truck to pick up an old sofa from a street divider.

Change has to come from the upper levels of government, Tucker believes. "If an administrator is lackadaisical, so will the employees be. We've got to be vigilant. An administrator has to take on the responsibility... our department heads get involved in grandiose schemes, and they forget about the mundane, day-to-day job."

The councilman thinks the administration will have to set some standards for job performance, and some "realistic, obtainable goals" for city agencies. He also wants to see the management practices of business, such as annual evaluations, applied to city operations.

Tucker is no newcomer to city operations. He served for several years as director of Operation Ironbound, an area board of the United Community Corp., and later became program director for Model Cities, and the first director of the city's Addiction Planning and Coordinating Agency.

Currently, he heads the Council's committees on federal programs and on taxicabs, and serves on the Central Planning Board. He's also program chairman of the UCC, business agent for the Elizabeth Avenue Community Center, and a trustee of several community

Mini-Noticias



El Vice-Alcalde Ramón Añeses presenta una placa conmemorativa a la esposa del fallecido Israel Velez, quien fuera un líder Puertorriqueño y miembro de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos. Deputy Mayor Ramon Aneses presents memorial plaque to Mrs. Israel Velez, whose late husband was a Puerto Rican leader and member of the Newark Human Rights Commission.

MANPOWER CREA 25 EMPLEOS PARA AGENCIAS HISPANAS EN LA CIUDAD DE NEWARK

Después de reunirse con la Junta Directiva del Concilio Hispano de Emergencia de Newark, y con los Sres. Ramón Añeses, Raul Dávila, Mike Rodríguez y José Lebrón (integrantes del Comité Asesor de Asuntos Hispanos del Alcalde Gibson), los Sres. Thomas A. Boykin y Angelo Cortinas, de la Oficina de Manpower, presentaron al Sr. Harry Wheeler, Director de ese Departamento, una serie de recomendaciones de acción que caen bajo su jurisdicción.

Entre las recomendaciones y acciones tomadas en el área de empleo, Manpower, a través del Programa CETA, ha creado 25 posiciones para personas que irán a trabajar con cuatro de las principales agencias de servicio Hispano de Newark.

Los 25 puestos creados se distribuyen de la siguiente manera: (4) empleados al Desfile Estatal Puertorriqueño; (4) empleados al Concilio Hispano de Emergencia; (10) empleados a FOCUS, y (7) empleados a la Comunidad Hispana de la Parroquia de Santa Brigida.

El Sr. Harry Wheeler, expresando sumo interés por solucionar los problemas bajo su jurisdicción, nos dice: "Las acciones tomadas hoy son solo el comienzo de una serie de medidas que continuaremos tomando para satisfacer las necesidades de la creciente e importante comunidad Hispana de nuestra ciudad."

LIGA DE BALONCESTO PARA EL VERANO

El Departamento de Parques y Recreos de la ciudad de Newark inaugurará la Temporada de Verano de la Liga de Baloncesto de Vecindarios, el día 16 de Junio de 1975 en el Centro de Recreos John F. Kennedy.

La Liga estará compuesta de seis divisiones, de acuerdo a edades: División Enana, niños de 9 a 12 años; División Intermedia, niños de 13 a 15 años; División Mayor, jóvenes de 16 a 19 años; División Abierta, para jóvenes de 20 años o más. Habrá dos divisiones femeninas: Niñas de 13 a 15 años y mujeres de 16 años o más.

Toda lista de los nombres de los miembros de los varios equipos deberá someterse antes de Mayo 28 al Departamento de Recreos, 2 Cedar Street, quinto piso.

Para más información, llame a Jeraldyn James al 733-3881 para la División Femenina de Niñas y Mujeres, y a Reginald Saunders, al teléfono 733-3942 para la División de Niños y Hombrs.

JACINTO MARRERO ES JURAMENTADO COMO MIEMBRO DE LA COMISION DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DE NEWARK

Jacinto Marrero, Director Regional de la Conferencia Nacional de Judíos y Cristianos, fué nombrado recientemente miembro de la Junta de Directores de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark. Otro nuevo miembro de la Comisión es el Sr. Karl W. Peterman, Jr. El Alcalde Gibson también anunció que la Sra. Jean Palumbo y el Dr. Rossell Greco, han sido nombrados a seguir un segundo término en la Comisión.

El Sr. Marrero, uno de los líderes más apreciados de la comunidad Puertorriqueña e Hispana de Newark, tiene una maestría en Administración Comercial de la Universidad de Nueva York. Al nominarlo, el Alcalde declaró que "el involucramiento extenso del Sr. Marrero en los asuntos de la comunidad, su dedicación al pueblo Hispano y a toda causa humana, indistintamente de credos y políticas, y su integridad, son ciertamente cualidades positivas para su nuevo puesto dentro de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark."

Además de dirigir la Oficina Regional de la Conferencia Nacional de Judíos y Cristianos, Inc. de Nueva Jersey, el Sr. Marrero es miembro de la Sociedad de Directores Pro-Cultural Puertorriqueña e Hispánica, Co-Chairman de la Asociación Puertorriqueña de Líderes y Supervisores, y se ha mantenido activo en las luchas en pro de la juventud a través de Aspira, y de la comunidad Hispana de Newark, a través del Concilio Hispano de Emergencia de esta ciudad.



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson congratulates newly sworn members of Newark Human Rights Commission. From left, Dr. Russell Greco, Mrs. Jean Palumbo, Jacinto Marrero and Carl W. Peterman Jr. At right is Joseph Quinn, administrative aide to City Clerk.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Compiled by DARLENE STOUT

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, Room 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

Monday, May 12
Public hearing by Newark Human Rights Commission on move to restore capital punishment in New Jersey. City Hall, 7-10 p.m.

Tuesday, May 13
Public hearing by Newark Human Rights Commission on move to restore capital punishment in New Jersey. City Hall, 1-4 p.m.

Salvation Army Association of Essex and West Hudson annual luncheon, honoring Edward Eberle, chairman of Public Service Electric & Gas Co. Robert Treat Hotel, noon.

Wednesday, May 14
Members' bus trip from Newark Museum to Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to see exhibit of Russian art. Info: 733-6585.

Consumer education workshop on nutrition. Martland Hospital nurses' home, Fairmount Ave., 10 a.m. to noon.

Thursday, May 15
Mid-day movies, "Rhythmtron" and "Fall River Legend." Newark Public Library, 11:45 & 12:45.

Mothers' Day celebration, with musical ensemble entertainment. Municipal Center for Senior Citizens, 24 Lyons Ave., 1:30 p.m.

Friday, May 16
"Golden Memories," musical program for 50th anniversary of immaculate Conception Church, 390 Woodside Ave., 8 p.m. (Also Saturday at 8 and Sunday at 7 p.m.)

Saturday, May 17
B. Gay puppets in special free children's program, Newark Public Library, 2 p.m.

School within a School, first annual buffet dinner and card party, Avon Avenue School, 5-10:30 p.m. Donation \$5.

Vailsburg Festival: Parade on Sanford Ave. and Mt. Vernon Pl., 9:30 a.m.; Youth Games, Mt. Vernon School, 10:30 a.m.; bicycle races, 1:30 p.m.; bazaar, noon-6 p.m.

Sunday, May 18
Pentecost; Christian holy day.

Essex County College's fifth commencement exercises. Speech by Rep. Peter W. Rodino. Symphony Hall.

Tuesday, May 20
Cuban Independence Day.

Wednesday, May 21
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.

"Who Says We Can't Provide Housing in Newark," luncheon talk by James P. Sweeney, deputy regional administrator, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, sponsored by Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce. Gateway Downtowner, noon.

Thursday, May 22
Mid-day movies, "The Twenties" and "The Sixties." Newark Public Library, 11:45 & 12:45.

May birthday party; entertainment, refreshments. Council Center for Senior Citizens, 24 Lyons Ave., 1:30 p.m.

Friday, May 23
Open house at Branch Brook School, 228 Ridge St., 9-3, to mark Special Education Month.

"Survival Weekend," sponsored by Quest/CYO Inner City Youth Program at CYO Camp, Lake Hopatcong, for North Ward students. Transportation leaves 101 University Ave., 5 p.m. Info: 643-3940.

Saturday, May 24
Beautiful Downtown Newark. Broadcast of television program on historic preservation. WNET-TV (channel 13), 9 p.m.

Sunday, May 25
Africa Freedom Day.

Boy choristers from Sacred Heart Cathedral sing on "Sunday Mass" program, under direction of John Rose and Robert Smith, WOR-TV (channel 9), 10 a.m.

Memorial Day parade in Ironbound along Edison Place and Ferry St., 2 p.m.

First annual bazaar of Parent School Guild, St. Francis Xavier Church, Bloomfield Ave. and 6th St., 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Monday, May 26
Memorial Day, Legal holiday.

Tuesday, May 27
Board of Education public meeting, Arlington Ave. School, 19 Arlington Ave., 8 p.m.

WELL DONE?

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson will be "roasted" at the annual scholarship benefit dinner of the Scarabs on Thursday, June 5, at the Robert Treat Hotel.

Several recipients of past college scholarships from the Scarabs will also attend. Dennis Cherot, director of the Newark Office of Consumer Action, is Chief Scarab.

"Have You Planned Your Retirement Right?" Panel discussion, Council Center for Senior Citizens, 24 Lyons Ave., 1:30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 28
Consumer education workshop on nutrition. Martland Hospital nurses' home, Fairmount Ave., 10 a.m. to noon.

Friday, May 30
YMWCA Youth benefit concert, starring Newark Boys Chorus. Second Presbyterian Church, 15 James St., 8 p.m.

Monday, June 2
Italian national holiday.

Tuesday, June 3
Primary election day.

Wednesday, June 4
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

Saturday, June 7
"Fun Fair," including games, sales, entertainment, refreshments, and tours of Newark's oldest house. House of Prayer, 407 Broad St., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sunday, June 8
Children's Day.

Antique Fire Apparatus meet, marking eighth anniversary of Newark Fire Museum. Newark Museum, afternoon, rain or shine.

Tuesday, June 10
Portuguese national holiday.

Thursday, June 12
Philippine national holiday.

Baltic States Freedom Day.

Monday, June 16
City Summer Neighborhood Basketball League opens at John F. Kennedy Recreation Center, 201 W. Kinney St. For info: Recreation & parks, 733-3881 or 733-3942.

All-day seminar on Health Maintenance Organization, sponsored by Chamber of Commerce and N.J. Health Department. Robert Treat Hotel.

Wednesday, June 18
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Sunday, June 22
First day of summer.

Tuesday, June 24
Public school board meeting. Helen Keller School, 72 Central Ave., 8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 25
Summer vacation begins at end of public school day.

¿QUE PASA?

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegarnos antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMACION, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

LUNES, Mayo 12
La Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark llevará a cabo una audiencia pública en pro de la restauración de la pena capital en N.J. Alcaldía de Newark, de 7 a 10 p.m.

Almuerzo anual de la Asociación del Ejército de Salvación de los Condados de Essex y West Hudson en homenaje a Edward Eberle, Chairman de la Co. de Servicio Público, Electricidad y Gas. Hotel Robert Treat, 12 m.d.

JUEVES, Mayo 15
Cine del Medio Día presenta "Rhythmtron" y "Leyenda del Río Fall". Biblioteca Pública de Newark - 11:45 y 12:45.

La Concejería Central para Ciudadanos Ancianos celebra musicalmente Día de las Madres. 24 Lyons Ave. 1:30 p.m.

SABADO, Mayo 17
Programa especial de marionetas de B. Gay para niños. Biblioteca Pública de Newark, 2 p.m. (Es gratis).

Escuela Dentro de la Escuela. Primera comida-buffet anual y juegos de cartas. Escuela de la Ave. Avon. 5 a 10:30 p.m.. Donación de \$5.

Festival en Vailsburg: Desfile sobre la Ave. Sanford y Mt. Vernon Place, 9:30 A.M.- Juegos juveniles a las 10:30 a.m. en la Escuela Mt. Vernon. A la 1:30 p.m. carrera de bicicletas. Bazar, a partir del medio día hasta las 6 p.m.

DOMINGO, Mayo 18
Día de Pentecostés (día de fiesta Cristiana).

Quintos Ejercicios de Graduación del Colegio Essex County. Discurso por el Rep. Peter W. Rodino. Symphony Hall.

MARTES, Mayo 20
Día de la Independencia de Cuba.

MIÉRCOLES, Mayo 21
Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía, 8 p.m.

"¿Quién Dice que no Podemos Prover Vivienda en Newark?" Almuerzo-conferencia por James P. Sweeney, Administrador Regional Interino del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU., auspiciado por la Cámara de Comercio de Newark. Gateway Downtowner. Medio día.

JUEVES, Mayo 22
Cine del medio día "Los Años Veinties" y "Los Años Sesentas". Biblioteca de Newark, 11:45 y 12:45.

Fiesta de cumpleaños del mes de Mayo en el Concilio Central para Ciudadanos Ancianos. Habrá entretenimiento y refrescos. 24 Lyons Ave. 1:30 p.m.

VIERNES, Mayo 23
Invitación para todos a la Escuela de Branch Brook, 228 Ridge St. de 9 a.m. a 3 p.m. para marcar el Mes Especial de Educación.

"Survival Weekend" (Campamento de fin de Semana) auspiciado por el Programa Interno de la Juventud de la Ciudad Quest/CYO en el Campo CYO, Lago de Hopatcong, para los estudiantes del Barrio Norte. Los buses saldrán del 101 de la Ave. University a las 5 p.m. Infórmese llamando al 643-3940.

SABADO, Mayo 24
"El Hermoso Centro de Newark." Retransmisión del programa de T.V. sobre Preservación Histórica. WNET-TV. (Canal 13, 9 p.m.)

DOMINGO, Mayo 25
Día de la Liberación del Africa. Desfile del Día de Decoración (día conmemorativo de las personas muertas en guerra), a lo largo de Edison Place y Ferry St. 2 p.m.

LUNES, Mayo 26
Día de Decoración. Día de fiesta legal.

MARTES, Mayo 27
Reunión de la Junta de Educación Pública. Escuela de la Ave. Arlington, 8 p.m.

"¿Ha Planeado Usted sus Derechos de Retiro?" Discusión llevada a cabo por Ciudadanos Ancianos en el Concilio Central. 24 Lyons Ave. 1:30 p.m.

VIERNES, Mayo 30
Concierto benéfico de la YMWCA Youth, presentando coros, estrellas y los Coros de Niños de Newark. Segunda Iglesia Presbiteriana, 15 James St. 8 p.m.

LUNES, Junio 2
Día de Fiesta Nat. Italiano.

MARTES, Junio 3
Primarias del día de elección.

MIÉRCOLES, Junio 4
Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía, 1 p.m.

DOMINGO, Junio 8
Día de los Niños.

Presentación de Aparatos de Incendio Antiguos como conmemoración del Octavo Aniversario del Museo de Bomberos de Newark. Museo de Newark, durante toda la tarde, lluvia o truene.

MARTES, Junio 10
Día Nacional Portugués.

LUNES, Junio 16
La Liga de Verano de Basketball de la Ciudad jugará en el Centro de Recreos John F. Kennedy, 201 W. Kinney St.- Llame a Parques y Recreos por más información, al 733-3881 o 733-3942.

Seminario de todo el día sobre Organización del Cuidado de la Salud, auspiciado por la Cámara de Comercio y el Departamento de Salud de N. J.. Hotel Robert Treat.

MIÉRCOLES, Junio 18
Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía, 8 p.m.

DOMINGO, Junio 22
Primer día de Verano.

MARTES, Junio 24
Reunión de la Junta de Escuelas Públicas. Escuela Helen Keller, 72 Central Ave. 8 p.m.

MIÉRCOLES, Junio 25
Empiezan las vacaciones de Verano a finales del día en las escuelas públicas.

INFORMATION
208 CITY HALL
NEWARK, N.J. 07102